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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**Like War Aid, Says Hoover**

**Austria Asks League Relief**

**S. F. B. Morse Gets Honors**

**India Finds Itself in Funds**

**Britain Makes Malta Change**

**Reichers in Sea—Here's Fried!**

PRESIDENT HOOVER explains the emergency which makes the Government willing to expand the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and use them to render vast sums available for employment and relief. "Misery and suffering of the present," he declares, "are equally great with those in the World War." The President seeks to unite the people and Congress in support of the plan which proposes to make direct unemployment loans to the states up to $300,000,000, and to liberate another $1,500,000,000 in debentures to assist a national construction program involving public and private service. The President in a new statement specifies when he believes the emergency will pass and normal operation of credit machinery will make extraordinary help from the Federal Government unnecessary—when the people recover from frozen confidence.

¶ Austria tells the League of Nations it is at the end of its resources. It appeals, through former Chancellor Buresch, lately resigned, for immediate help and advice as to how it may prevent a catastrophe. The League is expected to grant some new international credit or some form of standstill agreement. Austria would like to deposit the accumulating interest on its foreign debts in its own national bank, as Hungary and Greece have been allowed to do, and to pay out only in its own schillings or in goods. This concession would free its reserves of foreign currency to buy raw materials, and raw materials are needed to save the day—to enable Austria to keep the wheels of its industry in motion.

¶ The United States remembers Samuel F. B. Morse on the one hundredth anniversary of the day that excellent landscape painter got his first concept of the electric telegraph. President Hoover touches a golden key at the White House, and this starts the ceremonies in the library room in the Capitol from which the inventor flashed his first message in dots and dashes to Baltimore. The anniversary message sweeps farther than to Baltimore, circling the earth by radio. Yet it could carry no more impressive words than those quoted in the first telegram ever sent—What hath God wrought!

¶ India continues to prove itself the land of strange contradictions. Despite its torn condition, Sir George Schuster, its Finance Member, finds that India's budget, which is balanced over a three-year period, will show a surplus. Gold sales at a high price explain the satisfactory situation only in part. The sugar industry, for instance, is expanding, 13 important factories being in construction and seven others planned. The cotton mill trade shows large increase. Post office savings deposits are expected to advance one-third this year. A cheerful disclosure is made as to where the ready resources lie—the masses show that they have a considerable amount of money available for investment.

¶ Britain defends itself from censure for dropping Italian as a compulsory language in the elementary schools of Malta and Gozo. Sharp criticism by the press of Italy, a resolution by the Italian Academy, and a protest by 12 Italian Senators to Foreign Minister Grandi, are met with the statement that there is no intention of suppressing Italian, which remains the language of the courts and compulsory in the secondary and higher grade schools. It is pointed out that the Maltese are not of Latin origin, and that in former days when parents were asked to choose between Italian and English as a secondary language to be taught their children the reply was overwhelmingly on one side—they wanted English.

¶ Lou Reichers' two-stop flight against time from New Jersey to Paris ends in the ocean off Ireland. With a wing cracked and fuel exhausted, the solo flier is forced down in a tumbling sea at night. But whoever would regard such a situation as forlorn doesn't know Capt. George Fried, skipper of the President Roosevelt, who rescued the crew of the Antinoe in 1926 and the crew of the Florida in 1929 in the stress of storms. Captain Fried's lookout sees the plane shoot down and in a little while Aviator Reichers is safe aboard the Roosevelt, bound for New York, although the rough sea prevents salvaging of the plane or lifeboat. Those attempting daring things on or over the Atlantic may reasonably add to the usual inquiries as to wind and weather a third—Whither heads Captain Fried?

## Fast Nut and Screw Invented at Prague

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Prague, Czechoslovakia

AFTER 4000 unsuccessful attempts, the apparently simple problem of devising a nut and screw that will not come apart has now been solved, it is claimed. A Prague engineer, M. Rosenbaum, is reported to have found a way of eliminating the so-called "windage," or field of motion between the two parts of the screw which loosens the nut and eventually makes it fall off.

The invention consists in fitting the screws with special clips which fasten the threads of the screw and the nut more tightly so that motion between them is completely eliminated.

## Lang Tactics Bring Sydney Crisis to Head

### Canberra's Full Authority Used in Seizure of Funds for Default

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Australia — Refusal of the New South Wales Government to pay its interest obligations, which ended in the compulsory resignation of the Premier, Mr. John T. Lang, at the call of the Governor, raised the most serious domestic position in the State's political history.

In just 30 seconds the High Court of Australia, sitting in this city, delivered the unprecedented judgment that gave the Federal Government the right to collect New South Wales revenues in satisfaction of the State's debts. Owing to the State's default in payment of interest on London and New York loans, the Federal Government had made good the necessary amount to safeguard the good name of Australia.

After the six judges had filed on to the Bench the Chief Justice, Sir Frank Gavan Duffy, announced briefly that four justices agreed that the Enforcement Act of the Federal Parliament was sound legally, and two affirmed that Mr. Lang was justified in his application that the law should be declared invalid.

Following the High Court decision that the Enforcement Act was valid, the Commonwealth Government issued a notification to all New South Wales persons due to pay state income tax to pay it into the Commonwealth Bank at Sydney. They were warned that if they paid it to the State they would be heavily fined, and moreover would still have to pay to the Commonwealth authority.

State assessments for about £2,000,000 of income tax had yet to be issued, and Mr. Lang at once blocked the issue of any further assessments. The Taxation Department was locked up, and the staff told to take holiday. He also informed the Commonwealth Government that the agreement whereby the state taxation department also collected federal taxation was to be considered at an end. Federal income tax assessments were blocked by the closing down of the state taxation department.

Accordingly regulations were issued under the Enforcement Act giving the Commonwealth power to call upon Mr. Lang and his officials to produce the income tax records, refusal to comply making them liable to the penal provisions of the act.

Another proclamation was issued specifying other classes of New South Wales revenue for attachment by the Commonwealth, and it was announced that orders were to be served upon all the banks requiring them to hand over any money belonging to the New South Wales Government in their possession.

The Premier anticipated this step by removing from various banks in Sydney more than £1,000,000.

In 18 months Mr. Lang accumulated a deficit of nearly £21,000,000, on which the annual cost in interest charges alone will result in the addition of about £1,000,000 a year to the burdens of this State.

## RELIEF DEMANDS WAR MEASURES, HOOVER WARNS

### Says Heroic Steps Needed to Banish Fear on Part of People

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 14 — The Administration will stick to the task of balancing the budget "until it is accomplished," Mr. Hoover declared in a statement here, and furthermore he believes the proposed increase in powers of the Reconstuction Finance Corporation to be fully justified by the present emergency.

Following his new practice of taking the Administration's case direct to the people, the President gave out a statement in connection with the huge new program proposed for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in which he made it plain that he would never have agreed to the proposed extended powers of the corporation save in a national emergency, and he likened the present situation to that in time of war. "Misery and suffering of the present," he declared, "are equally great with those in the World War."

**Sees Desire for Unity**

Mr. Hoover's comments are believed to reflect his desire to win unity of support both of the public and of Congress for the new step which has been formulated and put forward in only the past few days. The program includes a proposal to permit the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make direct loans to states, up to $300,000,000, to aid in unemployment relief; and to liberate another $1,500,000,000 in debentures with which to assist a big national construction program, either for public or private service.

Deepest interest in the proposal is manifest in Congress, following somewhat similar plans advanced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, Democratic leader, and some opposition has been manifest to what is declared to be a departure from established policy in the shape of federal aid to the unemployed and "socialization" of credit. Mr. Hoover attempted to meet both these objections in his statement by pointing to the existing business situation. When "frozen confidence" begins to melt, he declared, the proposed assistance of the Government will no longer be required. The text of Mr. Hoover's latest statement follows:

Our job in the Government is unity of action to do our part in an unceasing campaign to reëstablish public confidence. That is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## New Farm Colony Plans Relief And Test of Single Tax

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The back-to-the-farm movement for unemployment relief and the single tax theory are combined in an experimental farm colony, launched near the abandoned village of Wall Hill, Miss. The colony now supports two families, but there are reported to be dozens of applicants.

Mr. Abe Waldauer, assistant city attorney at Memphis, is founder of the colony movement.

Each family was furnished with a small house, as many acres of land as could comfortably be farmed by members of the family group, six hens, a mule, a cow and calf, and plow tools. This equipment was arranged for with a $100 loan to each family head to be repaid over a period of three years.

Six per cent of the total crop revenue will be paid as rent on the land. And from this amount all taxes will be paid. Crop rotation and soil conservation will be strictly applied by members of the colony.

"The colony will be incorporated, and the corporation will hold title to all lands used by the families," Mr. Waldner explained. "Each family will raise about six acres of cotton as a cash crop. Each year enough produce will be packed to feed the entire colony through the coming winter."

## Sabots Clop Clop in Spotless Town In Michigan for Festival of Tulips

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOLLAND, Mich., May 14 — There's apple blossom time in Normandy, there's cherry blossom time in Nippon and there's tulip time in old Holland and in its American namesake, Holland, Michigan.

Once a year when spring has touched with green the sand dunes edging Lake Michigan, residents of near-by Holland discard the workaday customs and costumes of bustling America for the picturesque traditions and garb of the Dutch fathers, who founded the colony in 1847.

And so today the streets of this modern city of the middle West, in celebration of the annual tulip festival, are alive with bonneted and saboted residents who have turned back the pages of history for a week to keep green the memory of the "old country."

Tulips—2,000,000 of them—splash the whole town with color. Prime rows of red and yellow line the streets and parkways. Nearly every dooryard has its neat bed of color. Some are composed of rare and strangely hybridized breeds. Fluted whites, delicately tinged with pink; large, tall ones, running the gamut of poppy colors; and some that are so deep and velvety a purple as to seem almost black. These are interesting to the fancier, but the plain, ordinary red and yellow tulips are what lend to Holland an enchantment for a week or so.

Prim and sturdy, like their tulips, the Hollanders add the bright blue of their native costumes to the mass of color. Baggy pantaloons and winged bonnets are brought down from garrets. Costumes which were everyday clothes to father and grandfathers, or even to the wearers themselves, clothes in which they were garbed when they first glimpsed New York harbor and a strange new land. Wooden shoes are old friends to many.

Armed with pails and scrub brushes they first scrub clean the streets in honor of the 175,000 visitors they expect to receive during the week of festivity. Clicks and clacks in staccato rhythm are heard as the squad of wooden-shod street cleaners move about their tasks.

Even the restaurants enter into the spirit of the occasion. Old Dutch recipes are resurrected from ancient cookbooks. Balken brei and vettebollen and delicious little sausage rolls with an unpronounceable name take the places of honor on the menu cards.

## Austria Places Critical Need Of Assistance Before League

### Nation at End of Resources With Ever-Rising Deficits, Former Chancellor Says—Gold Reserves and Foreign Exchange Fall

*By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

VIENNA, May 14—Austria is at the end of its resources. It has hitherto endeavored to meet all foreign obligations, but now it is impossible to continue under present conditions. Austria therefore appeals to the League of Nations for immediate help and advice to prevent catastrophe.

Such is the pith of the note sent by the former Chancellor, Dr. Karl Buresch, to the League, the contents of which were communicated yesterday to Vienna representatives in England, France, Germany and Italy.

Report of the League's Austrian financial representative, Dr. van Rost, for the first quarter this year with its story of an increasing budget deficit, increased expenditure on social services, decreased revenues, and higher state railways deficit are cited as evidence of the impossibility of the present position.

The National Bank's ever falling reserves of gold and foreign valuta also indicate that Austria cannot meet the interest charges of foreign loans which are now falling due.

Debt charges on Austrian state, provincial and private industrial loans from abroad amount to more than 250,000,000 schillings, or $36,000,000. But the National Bank's holding of gold and foreign currency only total 213,000,000 schillings, of which 190,000,000 represent short-term credits from the Bank of England and the Bank for International Settlements.

Austria expects from the League either some form of new international credit or preferably some form of a standstill agreement or a transfer moratorium for its foreign debts.

Austria would like to do what Hungary, Greece and others have done, namely deposit the accumulating interest on foreign debts in the Austrian National Bank in Austrian currency and only pay out the same in schillings or in Austrian goods.

This would free the country from the necessity of obtaining foreign valuta and endangering Austria's whole economic structure in the process. Such respite, it is argued, would also liberate existing reserves of foreign currency for the purchase of the necessary raw materials for industry.

## RESERVES PLAN ADVOCATED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

### Dennison Says It Takes Precedence Among Projects Considered

Consideration of "unemployment reserves" distinguishes efforts now being made in the United States toward the establishment of a sound form of unemployment insurance, according to Mr. Henry S. Dennison, member of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Stabilization of Employment and president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company. Practically all the plans of unemployment relief now include provisions whereby maintenance of a good employment record reduces the cost of unemployment reserves to the employer and thereby incites him to plan his operations so men will not be thrown out of work, he continued.

"We know, of course," he said, "that no one employer can do the whole job of stabilization, but we also know that if an employer is incited to the task, he can do something about it. What will be the effect if thousands of employers are all together incited to work each for the maximum of stabilization in his plant?"

Asserting the presence of a growing sentiment for some systematic form of setting up reserve funds, Mr. Dennison denied that a practice of partially providing for the jobless was contrary to the American doctrine that each individual should be expected to provide for himself against the ordinary contingencies of living. He views the dislocation of men from their jobs to be an extraordinary situation, which would overwhelm any man's personal capacity to provide fully for himself.

That unemployment reserves should be provided by business rather than by the taxpayer is, he declares, a growing conviction, for it is recognized that the preventive influence of any unemployment plan must operate through the employers.

Mr. Dennison foresees little likelihood that there will be a wide voluntary installation of unemployment reserves by employers. In 1928 there were but 71,000 workers in the United States who enjoyed any prospect of benefits in case of unemployment, he explained. "This small number of workers," he continued, "represents all our progress toward voluntary reserves during the past years."

Unless evidence is forthcoming soon that employers will of their own accord make some provision for their workers out of jobs, it appears essential that those who regard such provision as just must accept the necessity of a governing force seeing to the establishment of reserves, he said.

Making the compulsory burden on industry comparatively light appeals to him as being the most practical way to introduce a reserve plan without running risks of too serious a nature arising out of interstate competition. He cited favorably the Wisconsin law, which requires business to pay a maximum of $100 over a period of 10 weeks to employees.

## *Memphis Carnival Honors King Cotton*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mr 14—"King Cotton," monarch of the Southland, ended his reign last night over the second annual mid-South festival. More than 50,000 persons from throughout the South participated.

Rivaling in splendor the Mardi Gras of New Orleans, the Memphis Cotton Carnival included great parades, receptions and public festivities. A celebration in honor of the Washington Bicentennial was combined with the carnival, King Cotton and George Washington were honored jointly, while four Paul Reveres galloped over city pavements.

The scene of Washington crossing the Delaware was reënacted on the Mississippi River.

## CANADA SHOWS INTRA-EMPIRE TRADE LEANING

### United States Is Chief Loser Both in Export and Import Items

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, May 14 — Increasing tendency on the part of the British Dominions to trade within the Empire wherever possible is reflected in trade figures of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ending March last.

During this period the United States' share of Canadian imports amounted to 60.79 as compared with 64.46 per cent in the preceding fiscal year; whereas Great Britain increased its share of Canada's market from 16.49 to 18.39 per cent, and the British Empire as a whole increased its share from 22.60 to 25.55 per cent.

Practically an identical situation is shown by Canada's export trade with the United States, dropping from 43.72 to 40.83 per cent, and the British Empire's increasing from 36.62 to 37.79 per cent.

Foreign countries, other than the United States have not been as yet much affected by this family favoritism, their share of Canadian imports having increased about two-thirds of 1 per cent and of exports about 1½ per cent.

The New Zealand Treaty Act and 15 other acts were given royal assent in the Senate Friday by Chief Justice F. A. Anglin, Deputy Governor-General.

Senator Arthur Meighen, Government leader in the upper House, characterized the treaty bill as one of the most important measures before Parliament this session and thought it would have an important effect on the forthcoming imperial conference.

Chief criticism came from Senator R. Dandurand on the ground that in many instances New Zealand increased imposts on Canadian goods and reduced them on none, whereas Canada reduced the duties on 25 articles below the old treaty and below the British preferential rates and raised the duties on only two articles. Fresh meat and butter.

Senator R. Lemieux reminded the House that trade with the United States during the treaty of 1854 to 1867 had been a golden era in the Dominion, and that Canada should never forget that its natural market lies to the south.

## Rail Unions Favor Debt-Import Swap

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 14—Seven railway labor union chiefs yesterday laid before President Hoover and today carried to Congress a plan for a 25-year moratorium and cancellation of debts of each foreign nation in proportion to its imports from the United States.

The brotherhood leaders threatened a demand for a dole if their debt moratorium program is not accepted. "We have come here to tell you," they addressed the President, "that unless something is done to provide employment and relieve distress among the families of the unemployed, we cannot be responsible for the orderly operation of the railroads of the country —that we will refuse to take the responsibility for the disorder which is sure to arise if conditions continue."

The purpose of the program, it was explained, is to relieve international debts through increasing exports, thereby stimulating manufacture and providing employment and business for the railroads. The plans call for the appointment by the President of an international trade and war debt commission which would be empowered to make agreements with foreign governments that during each year of the 25-year moratorium part of its war debt to the United States will be cancelled in proportion to its imports, not exceeding 25 per cent of the total value during any year.

## TAX BILL RUNS INTO ANOTHER SENATE SNAG

### Couzens Seeks to Shift Excise Levies to Income List

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 14—A drive for inclusion of war-time income-tax rates threatened today to upset the national revenue bill for the third time in its legislative career.

Torn down and rebuilt twice already, Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan now proposes a third reconstruction in the form of heavy levies on incomes to take the place of the special excise taxes to which industry is opposed.

He would remove all such features as the sales taxes on automobiles, produced largely in his home state, radios and other so-called luxury commodities, and put the burden of the budget balancing tax program squarely on the back of incomes.

Continuing the drive, which he began yesterday when the Senate convened early today, the Senator from Michigan sought adoption of the war-time schedule imposing a 6 per cent levy on the first $4000 of income and 12 per cent on the remainder, with surtaxes starting at 1 per cent on incomes above $6000 and graduating upward to 65 per cent on annual increment in excess of $1,000,000.

The high income campaign is only the first threat in the gamut of changes through which the bill must pass if it is to come out in present form. Beyond this first move lies a Democratic drive against its tariff features led by Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi.

Next in line is a probably less dangerous but none the less delaying movement for use of the tax bill by wets to further their drive for 2.75 per cent beer. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.) of Maryland has served notice he will move inclusion of an amendment providing for taxation of such beer as a revenue measure.

Reversion to a general manufacturers' sales tax as the back log of the entire bill is still being sought by a group led by Senator David Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania.

If Senator Couzens's high income rates were adopted and excise taxes eliminated the bill would include substantially the following items: Two-cent tax on bank checks, increase in first and second-class postage rates, tax on all admissions with a 45-cent exemption, and the income rates.

## Mission Indians Found 'Neglected And Mistreated'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A 16-page report, charging Indian Bureau officials with criminal neglect and mistreatment of this county's 2000 Mission Indians, has been filed with the supervisors here by Mr. Purl Willis, county Indian Affairs committeeman and deputy county treasurer, after an investigation of nine months.

Mr. Willis claimed the Indians were being permitted to starve, discriminated against without cause and ejected from lands their ancestors reclaimed from forests centuries ago.

The report was referred by the supervisors to the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which Mr. Willis is a member. This committee, headed by Mr. Edgar Hastings, supervisor, is compiling a general report on the Indian situation in this county for action by the supervisors. Field workers here from the Indian Bureau have been making a survey of the 16 Indian reservations in this county and will file their reports with Mr. Hastings.

The agitation started by the supervisors already has borne fruit here. Arrangements are being made by the Indian Bureau to permit the county to supervise the welfare, health and education of the Indians.

## Reichers Rescued By Fried at Sea

*By the Associated Press*

S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AT SEA, May 14—Mr. Lou Reichers who set off yesterday morning on a transatlantic flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Dublin, Ireland, was forced down 47 miles west of Fastnet Light, Southern Ireland last night and was rescued at sea.

The President Roosevelt lowered a lifeboat which went alongside the plane with its lone pilot. He explained he was forced to alight because of a damaged wing and fuselage and because of fuel shortage.

Mr. Reichers was brought aboard the vessel. It was impossible to salvage the lifeboat or plane because of a high sea. Chief Officer Manning was in charge of the lifeboat which took Mr. Reichers off and Capt. George Fried was in command of the President Roosevelt.

The plane was sighted at 9:10 p. m., Greenwich mean time (4 p. m. eastern standard time) in Latitude 51.14 north and Longitude 10.50 west. The weather was hazy, the visibility was poor and the sea rough.

The President Roosevelt was on her way from Cobh, Ire., to New York.

## Australian Heads Hejaz Air Force

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Perth, W. Aust.

THE appointment of Flight-Lieutenant G. E. Klein of this state as chief administrative officer of the air forces of King Ibn Saud of the Hejaz has been announced. Lieutenant Klein will first organize and train an air force squadron of Hejaz pilots in England, after which he will take up his headquarters at Jiddah on the Red Sea.

He received his aerial training at Point Cook, Victoria, and prior to joining the Royal Australian Air Forces was lieutenant in the field artillery of the Commonwealth.

## Tokyo Thanks Powers for Aid In Truce Talks

### Hints Given by Yoshizawa of Round Table Conclave at Shanghai

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, May 14—A Foreign Office communiqué today said that Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Foreign Minister, had invited the British, French and Italian Ambassadors and the American Chargé d'Affaires to the Foreign Office last night to express thanks for their efforts in connection with the Sino-Japanese armistice negotiations and to explain the circumstances leading to the decision to withdraw the entire Japanese land forces from Shanghai.

The communiqué followed a sensational publication in the morning's Nichi Nichi, stating that Mr. Yoshizawa had asked the powers' cooperation in hastening the proposed Round Table Conference at Shanghai, which Japan had always desired as affording the opportunity for a broad general solution of Sino-Japanese differences.

Commenting on the Nichi Nichi's version, the Foreign Office spokesman said that no special importance should be attached to the interview.

The correspondent learned from a reliable diplomatic source, however, that the round-table conference was discussed, but only incidentally in connection with Mr. Yoshizawa's explanations regarding the withdrawal of troops.

The best opinion here is that Mr. Yoshizawa merely wanted to emphasize and officially confirm the withdrawal of the troops and also to give his reasons for sending the Fourteenth Division to Manchuria, hoping that the embassies' reports to Washington, London and Paris would tend further to allay anti-Japanese sentiment abroad, regarding which the Government has been increasingly concerned, following reports from its ambassadors in these capitals. It also seems logical to believe that the Foreign Office will advance the first opportunity to sound the powers further, regarding the possibility of greater coöperation around Shanghai and in regard to general China problems in the future, since the bulk of Japanese opinion agrees that the recent Shanghai trouble must not be repeated.

An official source said that 2500 marines and 100 gendarmes are protecting Japanese interests at Shanghai, following withdrawal of the troops.

## Masons Install New Club Heads

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 14 — Education, and installation of newly elected officers marked the closing session today of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs. The meeting was the first to be held in the George Washington Masonic Memorial.

Following the meeting, officers and delegates with their families visited Mount Vernon.

New officers of the league are: Mr. Melville E. Hensey, Washington, president; Mr. Roy Price, West Haven, Conn., first vice-president; Mr. Lewis Waters, Freeport, L. I., second vice-president; Maj.-Gen. Amos Fries, Washington, third vice-president, and Mr. Arthur C. Eaton, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer.

## AKRON TUGS AT MAST ON CALIFORNIA FIELD

SUNNYVALE, Calif., May 14 (AP)—The navy's new lighter-than-air craft base here had its first customer today, the dirigible Akron, swinging from a portable mooring mast. Riveters beat a tattoo on the skeleton of the new airship hangar and civic and governmental dignitaries gathered to celebrate the ship's coming.

The Akron was moored successfully last night, after cruising all day around the San Francisco Bay area. Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, master of the Akron, said it would remain here at least for the week-end.

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## U. S. LEANS TO PARLEY ON MONEY

### Indicates Willingness to Accept Any Invitation Coming From London

### HOOVER IS AGAINST TAKING INITIATIVE

### House Urges President Call World Conference on Silver Problem

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 14 — The Hoover Administration would be sympathetic to any call for an Anglo-American monetary conference issuing from London, and would undoubtedly accept an invitation to such a conference, according to financial authorities here.

On the other hand, the Hoover Administration, so far as is known, has not altered its attitude of a year ago that it would not institute such a conference itself; nor is there any real belief, so far as can be ascertained from a canvass of government financial authorities, that such a parley will be called by the present British Government, despite the pressure of Mr. Winston Churchill in its behalf.

With monetary matters now urgent in various countries, it is agreed that the subject has become a world problem, with the decline in prices going hand-in-hand with the trade slump. At the same time, executives in the high offices of the United States Treasury and Federal Reserve System take the view that the solution of the dual problems lies over the hard and tedious road of restoring trade and purchasing power rather than through any short cut, such as "managed currency," stabilization of silver, and the like, that would presumably come up at a monetary conference. American officials appear to feel certain that responsible British experts take the same view.

**House Favors Conference**

The House Coinage Committee unanimously adopted the Somers resolution yesterday recommending that President Hoover call an international conference to discuss silver and monetary exchanges and its preliminary report was submitted to the House today.

At almost the same time in England, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, was repeating to the House of Commons the substance of a reply made earlier to Mr. Winston Churchill, now a backbencher, who had asked:

"Has His Majesty's Government any information concerning the attitude of the United States to a money conference with the object of arresting the fall of world prices, provided the question of war debts is excluded from the agenda?"

To which Sir John replied that he had no official advices on the subject, but that he would welcome "any attempt at international collaboration on this most important problem."

At the last session of Congress, the Senate passed a resolution urging the President, at his discretion, to call an international silver and monetary conference. A spokesman at the State Department recalled this week that informal overtures on the matter had been made to various governments, and that the latter had in general not evidenced a desire for such a parley. The Administration, therefore, took the position that the United States would not call the meeting, but would attend any that was called.

**Should Expect Benefits**

The State Department feels that the nation initiating such a conference should have some reasonable belief that constructive results would flow from it; and it also argues that the conference should be called by a nation in which silver production is a primary concern, whereas in the United States, it states, silver is a by-product of copper, lead and zinc mining, although the Federal Treasury has a larger silver reserve than any other country.

Senator Carl Hayden (D.) of Arizona recently discussed the proposed silver conference with President Hoover, as did also Representative Andrew L. Somers (D.) of New York, chairman of the House Currency Committee. No indication was forthcoming that Mr. Hoover has changed his earlier stand on the subject.

Despite the Washington situation, there are evidences of the increasing world-wide interest in monetary problems. Siam has just gone off the gold standard, basing its currency on sterling; Roumania, the last state of southeastern Europe to impose exchange restrictions, has also just been forced to impose them. Mr. Stanley Bruce, Australian political leader, this week indicated that the Commonwealth might soon link its exchange with sterling.

"The choice between sterling and gold," he said, "was forced upon the Government by the virtual breakdown of gold and the rise of sterling as a managed currency, independent of gold; sterling seems to be on the winning side, offering a better hope of escape from the evils of deflation; generally there is a good case now for any country linking with sterling."

**See Ultimate Gold Triumph**

Not the slightest doubt exists in the American Treasury over the strength of the gold standard, and British economists are also interpreted here as believing it only a question of time before the pound

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# CONCENTRATED HUNT IS ON IN LINDBERGH CASE

## Federal and State Agencies Unite in Search Over Wide Area

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 14—Federal secret service men, New Jersey state police, the United States Coast Guard and other agencies have extended their search today over a wide-flung territory to run down every possible clue that may lead to the capture of the kidnapers and slayers of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

Following positive identification of the body by Colonel Lindbergh, authorities of Mercer County and New Jersey state troopers began another intensive hunt over the grounds of the Linbergh estate in the Sourland Mountains. Other officials investigated information which they have obtained from various representatives of Colonel Lindbergh, who have been aiding him in the search during the past 10 weeks, and 25 Coast Guard vessels conducted a close search of the waters from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

The search by the Coast Guard was being made in a converging semicircle over much of the region in which Mr. John H. Curtis and his companions have been trying for several weeks to establish successful contact with the kidnapers. Meanwhile, it was disclosed that Mr. Curtis was leading detectives over the land area which he covered during his numerous trips in an effort to recover the Lindbergh baby.

Dr. John F. Condon, who paid over $50,000 to men who promised to return the baby, remained confident that he had been dealing with the actual kidnapers, it was said. He and Col. Lindbergh had been convinced of the identity of the negotiators chiefly because they turned over as evidence of their good faith a sleeping suit which was of the same make as that which the baby wore on the night of the kidnaping.

When it became known, however, that the cabalistic symbols by which the men identified themselves in notes to Dr. Condon had been known to several persons besides Colonel Lindbergh within a few days after the kidnaping, the belief was expressed in some circles that Dr. Condon might have been hoaxed by persons who knew nothing of the kidnaping, and simply used their knowledge of the symbols to collect the money.

Gov. Harry A. Moore of New Jersey has called a conference of police and prosecuting officials to reorganize and coördinate the investigating machinery and settle the question of the jurisdiction of Hunterdon County, where the Lindbergh estate is located, and Mercer County, where the child's body was found. The conference was called for next Monday. Mr. William Steven, attorney-general of New Jersey, who recommended the calling of the conference, said he was trying to work out a program which would prevent duplication of activities and overlapping of county and state investigations.

### Jury to Investigate

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—A grand jury investigation of the futile payment of $50,000 ransom for the kidnaped Lindbergh baby will be started in Bronx County next week, Mr. Charles B. McLaughlin, district attorney, announced today.

### Hoover Sees Need Of Heroic Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

fundamental to recovery. The imperative and immediate step is to balance the budget, and I am sure the Government will stay at this job until it is accomplished.

When our people recover from frozen confidence, then our credit machinery will begin to function once more on a normal basis and there will be no need to exercise the emergency powers already vested in any of our governmental agencies or the further extensions we are proposing for the Reconstruction Corporation.

If by unity of action these extensions of powers are kept within the limits I have proposed, they do not affect the budget. They do not constitute a drain on the taxpayer. They constitute temporary mobilization of timid capital for positive and definite purpose of speeding the recovery of business, agriculture and employment.

I have, however, no taste for any such emergency powers in the Government. But we are fighting the economic consequences of overliquidation and unjustified fear as to the future of the United States.

The battle to set our economic machine in motion in this emergency takes new forms and requires new tactics from time to time.

We used such emergency powers to win the war; we can use them to fight the depression, the misery and suffering from which are equally great.

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## Radio Tonight

**DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy": sketch.
5:30 Jack Beauvais, songs.
5:45 Del Castillo, organist.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:15 Mixed quartet.
7:30 Charles Little, violinist.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Talk, Mr. Ely Culbertson.
8:15 Irene Hanify, organist.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council talks.
9:00 NBC, "E-7"; secret service story.
9:30 NBC, Talspar Orchestra; Harold Van Emburgh, baritone.
10:00 NBC, George Olson's Orchestra; Louis Sobol.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; sports.
11:15 Talk, Maurice Edwards.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:45 NBC, "Beale Street Nights."

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

4:45 p. m.—Musical Revue.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Sam Robbins's Orchestra.
7:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 McEnelly's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 NBC program.
10:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 NBC, McCravy Brothers, songs.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Organ recital, Roland Pomerat.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1220kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 "Musical Mirror"; salon ensemble.
5:45 Dok Eisenbourg's Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news; short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight"; Frederick William Wile.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Laboratory Experiment Series; Morse Centennial program.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 CBS, Sketch, "Clark Gable."
9:00 "Operetta in Miniature."
9:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Harmony Trio.
10:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Billy Losees and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Paul Specht's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Program from Baltimore.
5:30 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
5:45 Instrumental trio; soloist.
6:00 CBS, "Snooks" Friedman's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard news.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Negro spiritual recital.
8:30 "Getting the News."
8:45 Eleanore Geer interviews Guy Lombardo.
9:00 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Isham Jones and his orchestra.
9:45 Time; baseball; news; weather.
10:00 The Tonari Singers.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute; Senator James A. Reed of Missouri.
10:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Organ Melodies.
5:45 Pine State Orchestra.
6:00 Fred Abrahamson's Orchestra.
6:30 Kenneth Wilson, organist.
7:00 Truman Carew's Royal Entertainers.
7:15 Baseball scores.
7:30 Popular orchestra.
7:45 "Song Pictures"; soloist.
8:00 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 Studio program.
8:30 Studio soloists.
9:30 Time announcement.

**FOR SUNDAY, MAY 15**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Pop Concert: soloists; orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
4:30 NBC, International Radio Forum: "Some Traits of French Character," M. Andre Maurois, from Paris.
5:00 NBC, "Pastels"; string quartet; poetry; birds.
5:30 NBC, "Slow River"; Southernaires Quartet; soloists.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools": "Employing Teachers."
7:00 NBC, G. E. Circle: Lily Pons, French coloratura soprano.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise": ladies ensemble; soloists.
10:15 NBC, Sheaffer Revue: Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "What Would You Do?": "Boyhood—A National Asset in Depression and Prosperity," Rear Admiral Moffett.
10:36 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parkers."
11:15 News; time announcement.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Tone Pictures."
8:30 "Morning Stars": string trio.
9:00 Time; Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Tipica Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Piddlers Three."
10:45 NBC, "A Song for Today."
11:00 Church of the Unity.
12:00 Noon-Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 p. m.—Dinner Music; string trio.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
2:00 Unitarian Hour: talk; choir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour; talk; music.
3:30 V. F. W. Poppy Day Program: speaker; glee club.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home Sweet Home."
4:30 Nashua Post Band; speakers.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
5:30 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 NBC, Dave Schooler's Music Shop.
7:00 Program from submarine "S-40," Point of Pines, Revere, Mass.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; Slyvia Froos.
8:00 Kappa Gamma Psi Ensemble.
8:30 "Education a Big Business": talk; B. U. Glee Club.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: Count von Luckner.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.
12:00 NBC, Henry Busse's Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

8:00 a. m.—Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Junior Bugle.
10:00 Organ recital and soloist.
10:30 CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ.
12:30 Nationaleers Ensemble.
3:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
3:30 Danceapators Orchestra.
4:00 Petite Symphonie; soloist.
3:30 Vagabonds Orchestra.
4:00 "South Sea Echoes."
4:30 Soloists and piano.
4:45 Harlequin Ensemble.
5:00 Shepard Stores Musicalities; soloists; male chorus; orchestra.
5:30 Twilight Reveries; organ; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Greater Boston Negro Chorus.
6:30 Concert Ensemble; Edward Jardon.
7:00 CBS, Talk, "Bargains in Brains."
7:15 CBS, Alex Haas's Gypsy Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Sylvania Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 CBS, "Welcoming WHAS"; sketch; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "The Greyhound Traveler."
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker; Four Eton Boys.
9:30 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
10:00 Scott Furriers; transcription.
10:30 "Jack, Ted and Bud," trio.
10:45 "Salon Gems."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, California Melodies; orchestra; guest soloists.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Church of the Air.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, "Voice of St. Louis": soloists; concert orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—"How Britain Takes Care of Its Unemployed," Prof. Henry Clay, from London.
12:45 "Old Kentucky Singer."
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America"; "How Modern Industry Came to America," Mr. John P. Frey.
1:30 CBS, Community Center Faculty Recital.
2:00 Salon Ensemble: Robert Brunton, violinist.
2:30 CBS, World Service Hour, from general conference of M. E. Church.
3:15 CBS, Symphonic Hour: Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir; organ.
5:00 CBS, "Pastorale": soloists; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Radio Revue: soloists; sketch.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums": sketch, "Monsieur Le Beau."
8:30 Saunier Mixed Quartet.
9:00 "Early Telephone Experiments," Dr. Thomas A. Watson.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show; Will Rogers; Florenz Ziegfeld; Eddie Dowling; Jean Sargent; Charles Carlisle; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Speakers' program.
11:15 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-362m)**

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
12:00 noon—Italian Program.
12:40 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:00 Judean Art Ensemble.
2:00 Polish program; orchestral.
2:30 Vocal program.
3:00 Swedish Covenant program.
3:30 Time announcement.
3:00 Helen Franklin, soprano.
3:15 Pat De Leo and His Music.
6:00 Phil Saltman, "Modern Pianist."
6:15 "Song Pictures"; Orrin White.
6:30 Truman Carew's Royal Entertainers.
6:55 Studio; financial talk.
7:15 Instrumental duo.
7:30 Park Street Church service.
9:30 Time announcement.

### Monday's Features

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Wellesley and Needham news.
8:35 a. m.—Music; business news.
10:30 a. m.—Stock markets; records.
10:45 a. m.—Leslie Diggs, pianist.
11:05 a. m.—Talks; industrial program.
12:00 noon—Stocks; "Flying Fingers."
12:20 p. m.—"Combating Business Troubles."
12:45 p. m.—Bergeron Duo; recordings.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
2:05 p. m.—Helen Crocker, pianist.
2:45 p. m.—"Your Favorite Poems."
3:00 p. m.—Andover-Newton period.
3:20 p. m.—Stock quotations.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—"Boston's Worthy Charities."
4:45 p. m.—George Snelling Jr., baritone.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; markets.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
13:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

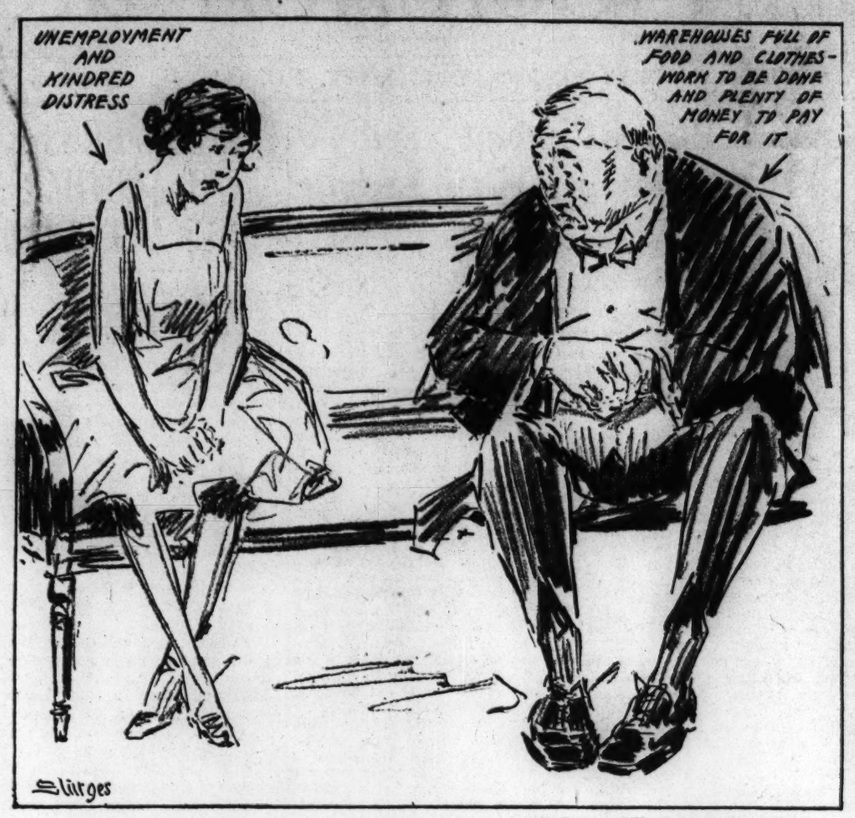
**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
13:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—"Safer Buildings," Edward W. Roemer, building commissioner.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "Rungs of the Ladder," presenting W. H. Davies, poet, from London.
4:40 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. Chicago, Fred Hoey, reporter.

## Won't Someone Please Introduce These Two?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Sturges

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

## MORSE OBSERVANCES HELD IN FANEUIL HALL

The 100th anniversary of the return of Samuel F. B. Morse from Europe with the idea which led up to electrical communication was celebrated in Faneuil Hall last night under the auspices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph local unions. On a circuit rigged up with instruments resembling the unperfected devices of Morse's first system, the historic first message was repeated, "What hath God wrought?"

Three descendants of the inventor were present. They were: Miss Lelia L. Morse and Miss Clara Morse, granddaughters, and Mr. John P. Morse, a grand nephew. Public schools throughout the city yesterday observed the anniversary and listened to the story of how the telegraph was invented.

### BANKING INSTITUTE ELECTS

The American Institute of Banking, a branch of the American Bankers' Association, last night elected as president Mr. Ernest W. Lay, auditor of the State Street Trust Company, at the annual meeting at the Hotel Statler. Mr. Robert F. Nutting, assistant treasurer of the Home Savings Bank; and Mr. Edgar A. Craig, treasurer of the Dorchester Savings Bank, were chosen vice-presidents.

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# LIQUOR SALES RETARD TRADE, POLING HOLDS

## Chicago Youth Told Drink Sells Only One Thing Else—More Drink

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, May 14—By explaining the difference between buying a drink and buying a new hat, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World Christian Endeavor Union, exposed to a mass meeting of Chicago young people last night the fallacy of the wet argument that legalizing beer would bring prosperity.

"When I get a new hat I discover I need a haircut," Dr. Poling said. "I may find I need a new necktie, too, and a new shirt. Purchase of one useful article leads to purchase of other useful things. But the only thing a drink suggests to a man is to buy another drink. No other business is helped, and its own success is at the expense of society.

"No, the liquor business is different from any other. You never heard of a man ordering shave after shave, and treating his friends to shaves on Saturday night. Nor of spending his week's wages on neckties just because he started by buying one. You never heard of a man saying to the men in a clothing store, 'Come along boys, have a necktie on me,' and then staggering home to beat his wife because he had too many neckties.

"Legitimate businesses, however, help each other. Chambers of Commerce invite new industries to their towns because they know the success of one distributes prosperity to the others. But the liquor traffic is fundamentally different; it draws money away from legitimate enterprise."

Before an adult rally that crowded a large hotel ballroom at a noon luncheon, Dr. Poling attacked the same argument from another angle.

"Why is the American farmer opposed to the return of beer?" he asked. "Because he knows the American people cannot drink themselves to prosperity."

Prof. Alonzo A. Stagg, athletic director of the University of Chicago, presided at both meetings yesterday. At the noon meeting resolutions for law enforcement were adopted. The meeting went on record as declaring its conviction "that the American people, after a century of experience, wrote the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages into the fundamental law of the land by the exercise of their full, free and constitutional rights."

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

K. K. Mayo, Harding, Mass.
Mrs. Jennie Lewis Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Mabel Manchester Simpson, Chicago, Ill.
Wilbur K. Doran, Bristol, N. H.

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# Dry Laws Upheld In Protest Issued By New Yorkers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 13—A resolution protesting against any letting down of prohibition barriers or adoption of repeal or modification planks in national political platforms this year, has been sent to state and national Republican and Democratic executive committees by the Allied Forces of Rochester and Monroe County.

Mr. W. W. Day is president of the Rochester group, and Mr. Frank E. Gannett, publisher of a chain of upstate newspapers, one of its members.

In announcing its action, the Allied Forces, a branch of the national organization, declares against any radical social change, such as repeal of the dry laws, that would be likely to retard or disturb the country's "supreme effort to regain its economic equilibrium."

"Alcohol is not a food," the statement continues, "and the purchaser of it for beverage purposes derives no benefit from his purchase. We believe that such use of it not only is generally demoralizing to its users and causes untold misery and distress to their families, but that it is economic waste."

# New Yorkers Get Wanamaker Prizes

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 14—Thirty-six first prizes and 36 second prizes were awarded to school children of New York City in the twentieth annual Wanamaker drawing competition today. Third place medals were awarded to 216 children and honorable mentions to 1000, making a total of 1288 awards to children from 524 schools. Public School No. 45, of the Bronx, with a total of 44 points, gained its second successive leg on the large cup awarded to the school in New York City winning the highest number of points.

The individual prizes are medals bearing the likeness of Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States. The prize winners represent 101 public schools in Brooklyn, 67 in Queens, 60 in Manhattan, 41 in the Bronx, 21 in Richmond and 84 private and parochial schools in the five boroughs.

## 632 PERMANENT JOBS OBTAINED IN CANVASS

More than 2,670,000 hours of work have been found, 5534 temporary jobs and 632 permanent jobs have been obtained by the Neighborhood Work Center Committee of the Boston Job Finding Campaign at the end of the sixth week of the general activity of the organizations which ended today.

In addition to this, more than $2,100,000 in contract work has been obtained through the Commerce and Industries Committee conducting the campaign through the canvass among the business concerns of Boston. The latter committee has been functioning only two weeks.

### B. F. KEITH CORPORATION

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# ELDERS SHOWN CHILDREN NEED GOOD EXAMPLE

## Education in What Can Be Admired Called Best Crime Deterrent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, May 13—The most effectual deterrent of crime is education, inspiring young people with high admiration for that which is wholesome and high-minded and giving them the opportunity to achieve their own place in the sun, according to Dr. Harry A. Overstreet, professor of psychology at the College of New York, who addressed the opening session of the twenty-sixth annual conference of the National Probation Association here May 12.

"While children are surrounded by examples of vulgarity, commercial deceit, 'getting by' and lawbreaking," Dr. Overstreet said, "there is little reason to hope that they will rise above the level of their environment."

We need to establish confidence in the child, giving him friendly and pleasurable associations with others of his age, with opportunities for wholesome activity, so that he will not find unwholesome activities for himself, Dr. Overstreet explained, and with it all the child must have the opportunity of a fairly continuous amount of triumphant achievement.

Inspiring the child with this admiration for the nobler things, therefore, in the opinion of Dr. Overstreet, rests directly with us all, for until motives in business, political and social life are developed that will draw upward instead of dragging downward, the child will be actuated by self-interest and by the wish to get something for as little as possible.

Mr. Harry Elmer Barnes attacked prison methods as being decades behind modern methods of the best juvenile courts, where the probation system is used.

Dr. Charles E. Hughes Jr., president of the National Probation Society, discussed the progress of probation in the past 25 years, from when only about half of the states had juvenile probation and only about one-fourth any form of adult probation, to the present time when all but two states have juvenile court laws and the Federal Government and two-thirds of the states have laws of some sort providing for adult probation.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the Woman's Reformatory at Framingham, Mass., also spoke on crime and the treatment of children in the United States.

## MINE INVESTIGATORS START BUT TURN BACK

PINEVILLE, Ky., May 14 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union delegation turned back at the Bell County line today when it reached there en route to its proposed inspection of the coal fields.

LONDON, Ky., May 14 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union delegation, led by Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays and Mr. Dudley Field Malone, left here by automobile this morning for Pineville. They started for the coal fields despite their failure to obtain a federal injunction from Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran to protect them, and in the face of court testimony that bloodshed was likely if they visited the Harlan-Bell section.

Mrs. Carol King, New York, only woman member of the party, accompanied the delegation contrary to earlier reports she would not go. Mrs. King denied she ever considered abandoning the trip.

# Business Educators Plan for Efficiency

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—Increased business efficiency through improved training is the object of the International Congress for Commercial Education, to be held in London in July, it is announced by Mr. J. O. Malott, of the United States Office of Education. Upon invitation of the British Government, President Hoover has appointed 12 official delegates, though many representatives of business and educational organizations also will attend from the United States.

The first week of the conference will be organized as the 1932 International Economic Conference, an established annual institution. This program will deal entirely with British economic problems, and with the business education projects in that country.

During the second week, the congress proper will be in session, its purpose being to provide an exchange of ideas among the business educators of the world, regarding outstanding problems and practices in secondary and higher education. Causes and effects of the increasing number of women in business will be discussed by women leaders from various countries.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING OVER RADIO

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is presenting each Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of its Committee on Publication, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock, eastern time, the Good Cheer Service of WBSO, the Babson Statistical Organization station in Needham, Mass.

The program consists of a short musical prelude and readings from the Bible and from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and from other authorized Christian Science literature, appropriately interspersed with musical numbers. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters, with a power of 500 watts.

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FOURTH FLOOR

# MALTA RESISTS CUT OF ITALIAN FROM SCHOOLS

## Britain Replies Only Low Grades Are Affected; Lawyers Aroused

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 14—Italian henceforward ceases to be a compulsory language in the elementary schools of the islands of Malta and Gozo, according to "Letters Patent" issued by the Crown and promulgated May 2.

Hitherto Italian, English and Maltese have been compulsory throughout the curriculum except in the infant schools where only Maltese is used. The previous regulation had been in force since 1923. It is stated that in the days when parents were allowed to choose between English and Italian as a second language for their children, 97 per cent normally chose English.

The decision of the British Government to introduce these changes without waiting until after a general election, as recommended by the royal commission which investigated the question last year, has caused great indignation not only among certain sections of the Maltese intelligentsia, but also in Italy.

In the latter country 12 Senators gave notice of a question to Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Secretary, asking what steps he proposes to take.

It has since been pointed out that Senators Fedele and Gentile, two of the signatories, were prominent in the denationalization of German South Tyrol. Their right to call the British Government to order is therefore seriously challenged.

The whole of the Italian press has also been active in protesting and the Italian Academy passed a resolution on the subject. But the debate which was scheduled for the Italian Parliament has been postponed sine die on the motion of the Italian Government.

In Malta itself, the chief opposition to the change comes from the legal profession. Maltese law is based mainly on Italian law and it is contended it is not always easy to express in another language the true meaning and precise bearing of laws founded on Italian codes.

The answer given to this criticism is that there is no question of suppressing Italian, which will still remain compulsory in the other courts and the secondary and higher grade schools. And on the other hand, it is obviously highly important that accused persons should be able to understand the changes made, and the evidence given, against them.

Moreover, it is noted that the Maltese are not of Latin, but of Semitic stock, with a language closely akin to Arabic.

The language question is also one of the chief political issues between the Nationalists who favor the retention of Italian, and the Constitutionalists, who do not. The feud between these parties led to the suspension of the Maltese Constitution in June, 1930. Since then, the country has been ruled autocratically by the Governor.

# Women Observers Expect Reductions Of Arms at Geneva

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 14—Conviction that the Geneva Disarmament Conference will take "some action toward real reduction in armaments" was expressed here by Miss Katherine Devereux Blake of New York, who was sent to the conference by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

"From my observations and talk with delegates from the various countries, I feel there is reason to expect some definite action before the conference adjourns," Miss Blake declared. "I left before the French elections," she added. "The smaller commissions to which the preparation of the final report is confided were very wisely working in committees and waiting for change of French opinion. With the Government headed by M. Tardieu out of office, there is more to hope from the Disarmament Conference."

Miss Blake said that in an interview with Dr. Mary E. Woolley, the only woman member of the United States delegation, before she left Geneva, Dr. Woolley expressed herself as hopeful of the results of the conference.

# Rochesterites Told Lethargy Is Crime

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 14 — Awakening of conscientious citizens, not repeal of prohibition, is the answer to the problem of gangs and liquor racketeering, Mr. C. Ray Hanson, Chicago attorney, told the Rochester Rotary Club on May 10.

"Prohibition isn't unsuccessful," Mr. Hanson said. "Enforcement is, but enforcement will be all right when we get at it. The lethargy of decent people is one of the chief reasons for lawlessness. Unless respectable citizens realize their responsibility and do all in their power to oppose this régime, we cannot expect any improvement in conditions in the United States."

# Inroads of 'Upstart' Overcoats Arouse Wearers of Spanish Capes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—"La Capa," the association of makers, wearers and admirers of the Spanish gentlemen's cape, held its annual reunion in Madrid recently, talked over old times and reached the conclusion that the inroads being made into cape-wearing by "upstart" overcoats were only temporary.

There was a time when capes were worn by all the better-class Spaniards and overcoats were looked upon as rarities. When the overcoat began to gain in popularity, "La Capa" was formed for the purpose of stimulating cape-wearing and keeping alive the century-old tradition attached to this garment.

On one of the narrow little streets in the older section of Madrid, Santos Sesena conducts the tailor shop which was founded by his grandfather and which has always specialized in capes. Nothing but the finest quality woolen fabric goes into his capes. Proof that he is "Spain's leading cape maker" is found in the list of notable people whom he has served. Heading the list are Alfonso XIII, former King of Spain, and his two sons, the Prince of Asturias and the Prince Jaime. There follow, the former Dictator, Primo de Rivera, the Duke of Alba, the Marquis de Castilla, the Duke of Miranda and the Marquis de Pilares. Many foreigners are also listed, including Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium author.

Señor Sesena believes that the Republic has hurt his business. In the days of the Monarchy all of the greatest politicians, writers and artists wore capes, but since the new Republic came into power the popularity of the cape has declined. But he continues his business, hoping that the day will soon come when Spaniards realize that the cape is a symbol of the glory of Spain and that they will wear it in preference to the overcoat, a foreign innovation.

In several of the smaller Spanish towns, particularly Segovia, Avila and Salamanca, the cape is still the preferred garment and overcoats are little used.

## U. S. Shows Leaning To Monetary Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

sterling will once more be stabilized on gold.

Yet the agitation in Congress over various efforts to substitute for the present so-called "rubber dollar," based on gold, a stable dollar, in which the price does not fluctuate, has shown considerable strength. It has caused the Goldsborough bill, ordering the Federal Reserve System to attempt to stabilize prices, to pass the House, and it is expected to pass the new Somers bill. The Goldsborough bill is not, however, expected to pass the Senate and it has been condemned by President Hoover.

In general, the problem of stabilizing prices is considered here to be a gigantic and fundamental matter capable of no guide and easy solution and requiring consideration on a world-wide scale. While the disastrous effects of falling money prices are recognized, it is declared the world is far from learning how to prevent them. It is still uncertain, for instance, how far falling prices are the effect, rather than the cause, of trade slumps.

In the meantime, Mr. William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, has declared that the "dominant need of business is a standard of value"; Mr. Roger W. Babson of the Babson Institute, has repeated former Vice-President Marshall's remark that, "next to the peace problem, the problem of stabilizing the dollar is of the greatest importance," while Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, and many other prominent economists have taken an equally strong stand.

But how the problem is to be met is still a matter of international controversy.

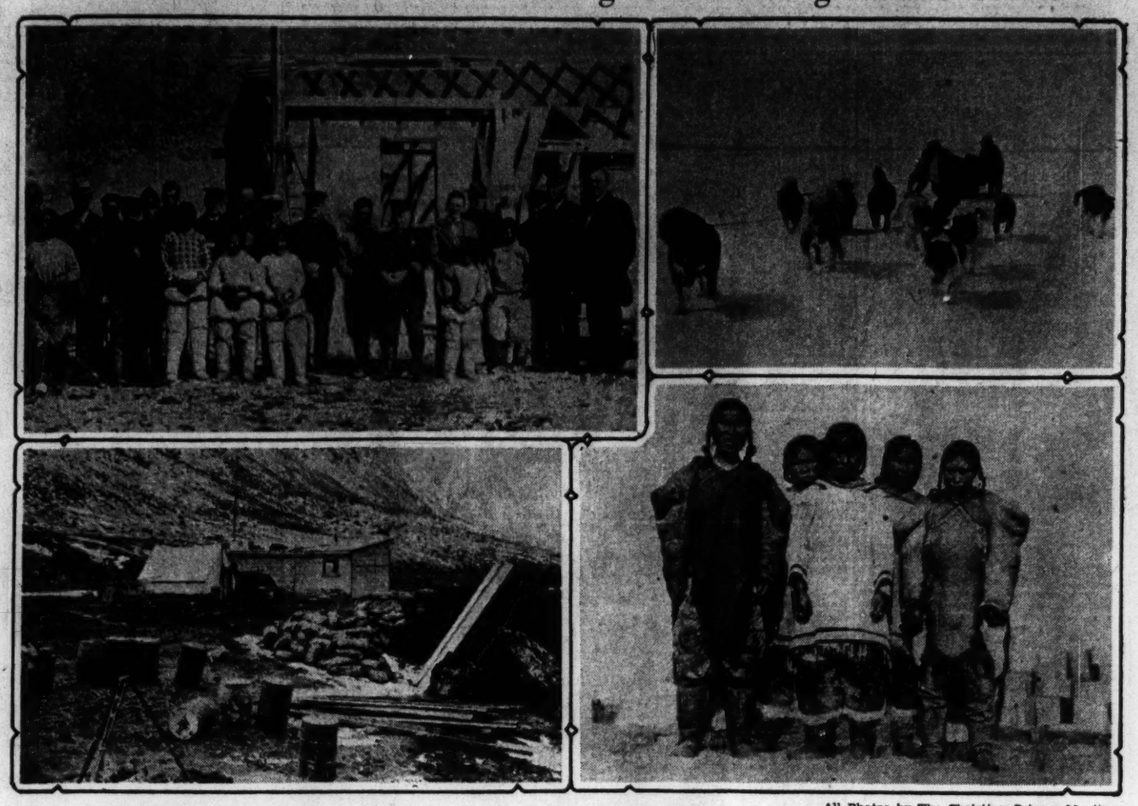
# Policeman Forms Boy Scout Troop

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—"Mischievous" youngsters need help, not punishment, is the conclusion reached by Police Chief Jacob R. Helf of Maplewood, and to this end he has organized a Boy Scout troop, which has been recognized by the national Boy Scout organization. The troop was formed for boys who had made slight infractions of the law, and because many of the boys were unable to meet even the small financial obligations of a Boy Scout. Mr. Helf persuaded Maplewood citizens to contribute the necessary money to support the troop.

"The troop now has 25 members," he said. "As time goes on we expect to add more boys to the organization. If a boy is arrested for creating a disturbance, I believe he can be shown his error by kindness and induced to mend his ways. I do not believe a youth of that kind should be sent to a reformatory or placed with hardened criminals."

## Canadian 'Red Coats' Find Willing Aides Among Eskimo Tribes



All Photos by The Christian Science Monitor

"MOUNTIES" ACT AS COUNSELORS, FRIENDS AND PROTECTORS IN REMOTE SECTIONS OF THE DOMINION

Upper Left—Scene at Establishment of New Post on Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, North West Territories. Upper Right—No Traffic Islands for Pedestrians Are Needed in This Broad Highway of the North and There Seems to Be a Complete Absence of Filling Stations. The Faithful Dogs, However, Probably Know Where Supplies Are Kept. Lower Left—Winter Quarters, Unfurnished, at Pangnirtung, Cumberland Gulf. Lower Right—A Group of Native Eskimo Women at Ponds Inlet.

# *Horizon of Canadian Mounties Eliminates Time and Space*

## *'White Man's Burden' Carried to Far Corners of Domain—Constable Finds Eskimos Training Bear Cubs With Dogs*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—Stories of rare courage, pathos and humor continue to come down from the far north in the form of official reports of the Northern Patrol. While only excerpts from these reports find their way into the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it is sufficient to make one "blue book" at least as interesting as the best biography or fiction.

There are 116 "mounties" stationed in the arctic and subarctic regions of the Dominion. Their "policing" consists largely of exploration, conservation of game, collecting research data, taking the census, relieving distress among the natives, investigating of troubles of every kind and in general bearing "the white man's burden" whatever it might be.

This entails patrolling, by dog team in winter, power-boat in summer, irrespective of temperature and weather, and because of the vastness of this country and the smallness of the force a constable is usually alone on his "beat," except for an Eskimo companion.

**Patrolled 1000 Miles**

Constable J. W. McCormack of the Chesterfield Inlet detachment made a 1000-mile patrol to Wagner Inlet and Repulse Bay. Although the time was between April 19 and June 7 he encountered the usual difficulties from storms and blizzards. At Wagner Inlet he found an Eskimo family that had taken two polar bear cubs into their dog team. To quote from his notes:

"The family by patient training taught the cubs to get used to the harness and not to make battle with the dogs. And likewise the dogs had to be taught to get used to the bears. This, in my estimation, was a tremendous undertaking.

"Although they were successful in their training, the bear is too cumbersome an animal to keep up with the dogs and they always play out. The family would not leave the bears outside at night, but would take them into the igloo and natives and bears slept side by side at night. There were three little kiddies in this family and the bears seemed to take great delight in playing with them on the floor of the igloo.

**Many Days for Few Names**

"I was watching them one evening and the kids would climb up on the shoulders of a bear and slide down its back. The bear in turn would roll over, lift up a paw and open its huge mouth, and then gently nose under him and roll him over and over on the floor. The parents paid no attention whatever to the scene."

Constable H. G. Nichols of the Baker Lake detachment describes his work as census taker. He and Constable Humphrey covered 2635 miles by sled and motorboat to register a population of 367! But the hardest part of his task must have been spelling the names correctly. He reports: "All natives in the district are Eskimo and are divided into four tribes, namely Padleymiuts, Savatamiuts, Krainelrmiuts and Utkahikhakingmiuts or Akluymiuts."

The always intricate problem of the income tax would probably be unsolved in the far north if it were not for these resourceful "Red Coats." Inspector Eames of the western arctic districts says: "The bulk of this work is done at Herschel Island in July and August, and, as the majority of taxpayers (who are mostly small traders and trappers) have little or no idea how to render the return, it is estimated that the time of one constable is fully taken up for at least eight days in assisting them."

A hint of the variety of the work that falls to the policeman's lot is contained in a report of a patrol by Constable J. H. Pearson from Arctic Red River to Macpherson, between June 25 and 29:

**Variety of Activities**

"While at Macpherson, Yukon Territory, and Northwest Territory, furs were exported, returns of native fur collected, radio licenses issued, income tax returns collected, expired game licenses taken up and new ones issued. Beaver permits were also collected, the stock of explosives at A. N. Blake's post examined and census taken."

Inspector Eames remarks: "Constable Pearson has carried out his duties well. I found the detachment in good order. Practically the whole of the detachment district has been patrolled by dog team. There were indications that the personnel had been regularly employed; such as the stock of green fish on hand; the wood split and stacked; the winter transport and harness kept in good condition."

Thus it is that the duties of this famous police body, the R. C. M. P., are mainly domestic rather than romantic and that "getting their man" is perhaps the smallest part of their chores.

# WATERS OF SAVANNAH AND HUDSON TO MIX

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Savannah has officially sent to Albany, N. Y., a bottle of Savannah river water to be used in a unique service in the New York capital.

Albany, through work done on the Hudson River, has become a seaport. This improvement cost a little more than $11,000,000 and the port cities of the world have been invited to send water which is to be used in a ceremonial when the port is formally opened. The Savannah Chamber of Commerce dispatched a bottle of water out of the Savannah River to represent this port at the exercises.

# ABYSSINIAN KING NEEDS HELP IN FREEING SLAVES

## Some Powerful Chiefs Refuse to Act and Work Is Scarce

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Desirous as the Emperor Haile Sellassie of Abyssinia undoubtedly is to abolish slavery, this can only be brought about gradually, as Abyssinian conditions become ripe for such a change. This is the main conclusion of Lord Noel-Buxton and Lord Polwarth, following their recent mission to Abyssinia.

Not only has the coöperation of a number of powerful chiefs still to be obtained, but there is at present no adequate machinery to provide a livelihood for slaves who receive their freedom, they found. There is also no police force competent to stop the large convoys of slaves which periodically traverse Abyssinia in the hands of slave-raiders.

Lord Noel-Buxton in a recent statement made to members of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society said that the Emperor was doing much already to curtail slavery, but that it would be quite impossible for him to abolish it, in the absence of any public opinion hostile to this institution. The problem of the future was how to strengthen the hands of the Emperor through the machinery of the League of Nations, and thereby help him to remove what is now a very grave blot upon the face of the world, he declared.

Lord Polwarth added further facts. He said freed slaves have nowhere to go. For real freedom to be possible, there must be advance all along the line. Education must be improved; roads must be built.

But progress would have to be gradual and the persistent effort of all friends of liberty throughout the world was wanted to help it forward, he concluded.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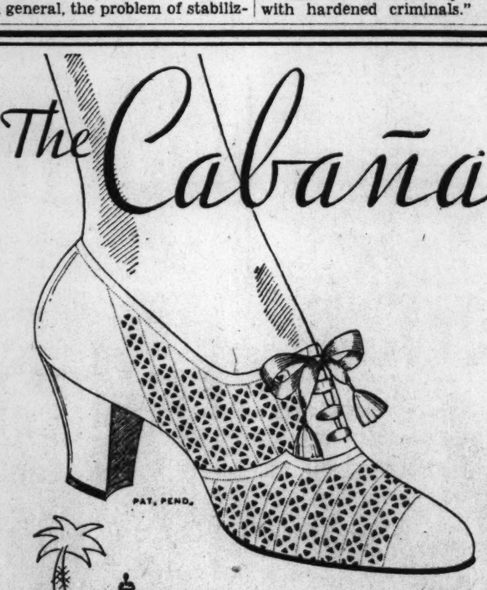


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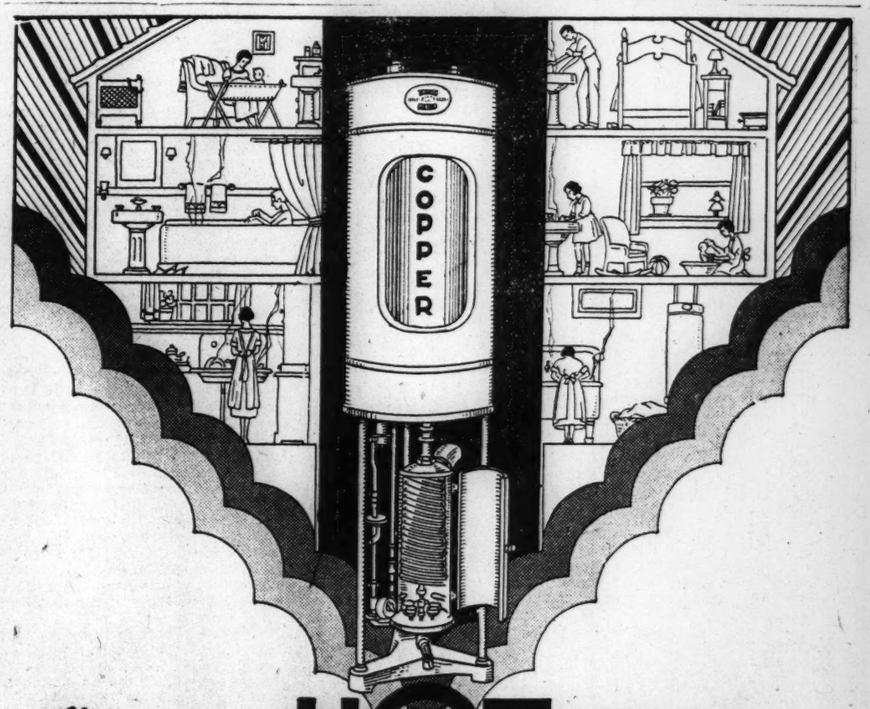


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# DEBT REVISION HELD TRADE AID BY METHODISTS

## League Entry Favored With Reservations; Bishops Dropped

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14—Reduction or cancellation of reparations, a new settlement of war debts, and revision of the war guilt clause in the Versailles Treaty were items in the report adopted by the Committee on State of the Church last night to take its place on the agenda of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. Permission for Methodist conscientious objectors to have exemption from military service, and opposition to military training in schools and colleges, were other policies included.

"We recognize that war debts and reparations are not in the same category," said Dr. Ernest F. Tittle of Evanston, Ill., chairman of the Committee on International Affairs. "We are quite insistent that this difference be clearly recognized. However, we believe they are so closely related that reduction or cancellation of reparations would seriously affect war debt payments to the United States. We, therefore, feel that while it may not be the legal necessity of the United States to make a new settlement of the war debts based upon present economic world conditions, this country might be willing to do so in consideration of the prosperity and peace of the world."

Entrance into the League of Nations is advocated in the report with such reservations as shall "harmonize the constitution of the League with the Paris peace pact," also ratification of the World Court protocols as modified by the Root formula.

Commendation of the President and Secretary of State for their position in the Sino-Japanese note of Jan. 7 was voiced in the report, the reference being to the phrase, "our Government will not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by violation of treaty agreements."

An effort to democratize Methodism, combined with the necessity for a retrenchment in overhead charges upon the denomination, has given sufficient strength to pass legislation aimed at the Episcopal office which without the two forces operating together would not have happened.

Early in the week economy motives defeated a proposal to reduce the retirement age of bishops by three years, a compromise being adopted. The number of bishops has been reduced from 34 to 26.

## Theaters

**Boston Stage Notes**

The Friars' Frolic is scheduled for its final performance tonight at the Boston Opera House, following the initial matinée today.

"A Church Mouse" terminates its engagement at the Hollis tonight, to be succeeded next week by Mr. Leo Bulgakov's production of Tchekhov's "The Sea Gull."

The Straus operetta, "The Chocolate Soldier," will continue at the Wilbur next week.

At the Fine Arts, "Golden Mountains," Russian film, will be seen for the last times tomorrow. On Monday, the German film, "A Waltz by Strauss," will replace it.

## CHAMBER ELECTS EIGHT DIRECTORS

Mr. Frank G. Allen, former Governor of Massachusetts, was one of eight new directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, elected for a term of three years, it is announced by Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the chamber. Mr. Fred A. Dakin of Carl Stohn Inc., was elected for one year. Mr. Sidney S. Conrad, president of the Retail Trade Board, was added to the board as an ex-officio member.

The others elected for three years besides Mr. Allen are: Dr. Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. S. Bruce Black of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company; Mr. William J. Davidson of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company; Mr. P. A. O'Connell of E. T. Slattery Company; Mr. Robert L. Turnbull, of Dewey, Gould & Co.; Mr. Harvey P. Hood 2d of H. P. Hood & Sons and Mr. Bentley W. Warren of Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson.

## Advertising Cost, Radio Talk Topic

Advertising costs are 3 per cent of total sales of any specific nationally advertised product, Mr. Carrol J. Swan, president of the Advertising Club of Boston, said in a radio talk today, sponsored by the Retail Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It was one of a series of educational talks, intended to give the consumer a better understanding of merchandising.

"For each dollar's worth of sales, 1½ cents is paid for advertising, Mr. Swan said. But it is no more true that the consumer pays for this advertising expense than he does for a labor-saving device in the factory. If we didn't have the big new machine, we would all be paying more for slower hand labor. If we didn't have advertising, we would all be paying more for many articles, and would be forced to go without innumerable other articles which we have come to regard as necessities and essential to our standard of living.

"Advertising, by stimulating consumption and speeding up production is one of the factors which does reduce price. It is a necessary part of mass production, which means lower costs. Mass production depends on mass distribution, and that on advertising."

## *POTTERY WORKERS DEVELOP OLD TINTS*

Unusual blues and blue-greens used by the ancient Chinese, Persians and Egyptians in "fritted" glazing work, difficult to obtain because of the solubility of the coloring ingredients, have been developed at the Paul Revere Pottery Shop in Brighton. Examples of the work were shown yesterday and today to visitors attending the annual exhibition of student pottery.

Though done frequently in private work and less commonly on a commercial scale, the production of these colors in "fritted" glazing is considered of importance in the art, due to the unusual beauty of the finished piece and the consistency with which they can be turned out, Miss Edith Brown, director, in discussing the work of students displaying pieces, noted the profesional appearance of most of the items in the regular exhibit and she, with her assistants, explained the processes involved in shaping, coloring and baking the pottery pieces.

## STATE GOOD-WILL DAY SET ON MAY 18 BY ELY

Peace can be made permanent throughout the world only through universal good will, Governor Ely declared in a statement announcing the observance of International Good-will Day in Massachusetts on May 18. He called upon the people, schools and colleges to recognize the efforts being directed toward international coöperation and minimization of possibilities for war.

"The very basis of good will is mutual respect. The beginning of mutual respect is self-respect," the Governor said. "That nation, therefore, which maintains high standards of justice among its own people, is prepared to protect and defend itself against unrighteous attack, and stands among the nations with a decent record of national and international conduct, will be a strong and vital factor in any world structure of peace and good will."

**NANTUCKET CRUISE SET**

Sailing of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship, Nantucket, with 118 cadets aboard, for its annual foreign cruise has been postponed until May 21, it was announced today. The extensive overhauling and repairs to the ship were not completed in time to allow her departure on May 12 as originally planned.

**WHITE STAR'S NEW RATES**

A new low minimum rate for transatlantic first-class accommodations on the White Star Liner Olympic was announced today at the local office of the line to be effective immediately. The new rate for first-class passage will be $192, which is a further reduction to those recently announced.


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## *Ready to Welcome the Expected Visitor*

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor

Upper: A General View of Costumes Dating From 1750 to 1850. Lower: Robe à Volant of Light Brown Taffeta With Pattern in Velvet.

# *Gay Colonial Fêtes Visualized In New York Museum Exhibit*

## *Costumes of Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries Shown at Metropolitan in Background of Period Tapestries and Paintings*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 14—Eighteenth century and early nineteenth century costumes, with their dignified flowing lines and ample folds, are on display in a special exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Disposed about the gallery in appropriate surroundings of a terraced court, with tapestries, paintings and other furnishings of those periods, they reproduce a scene of some festive gathering at which, by a queer trick of chance, elegant ladies and gentlemen of the Louis Quinze, Louis Seize and Napoleonic régimes have assembled.

An elaborate court dress of green dauphine with bunches of small pink roses and their foliage is one of the most elaborate of the earliest period. Dauphine is a heavy corded silk material, so named as a compliment to Marie Antoinette upon her arrival as Dauphine at the gay court of Louis XV. A man's costume of light blue silk, superbly embroidered in colored silks and bullion, is another fine example of about the same period in France. An elaborate lady's costume of brocaded silk was designed by Mme. Bertin, the celebrated dressmaker to Marie Antoinette, according to tradition.

Feminine costumes in the Louis XV period had bodices with long, pointed waists, often decorated at the front with lace and ribbons; sleeves ended at the elbows and were similarly trimmed. The skirts were forced into oval or nearly circular shape by hoops or panniers, dividing in front to show the petticoat and frequently trailed on the ground in the back. Materials were usually richly brocaded in naturalistic flowers, climbing vines and ribbons in patterns somewhat smaller than those of the first half of the century.

The fashionable dress costume for men consisted of a coat, a waistcoat and breeches. The tight-fitting coat sloped away below the waist in front and had pleats in the back. The waistcoat, often matching the coat in material and decoration, occasionally had sleeves. Both coat and waistcoat were made of plain or figured silks or velvets, lavishly embroidered in metal and polychrome silk threads. Breeches were tight-fitting and buckled just below the knee.

A small girl's costume of the Louis XV period was designed with the same flowing lines as her mother's. One small dress in the exhibition, made of blue and silver brocade that would delight any little girl, seemed incredibly tight in the waist for a growing child. A Watteau panel in the back, which fell from the collar to the end of the skirt line without a break, gave quite an air of grown-up dignity to the little costume.

Many of the Empire period dresses on display are of white mull or muslin with linen embroidery, or of crepe with silver spangles. A brilliant red velvet mantle embroidered in gold with a long train recalls the richness of Napoleon's court during the First Empire.

The early nineteenth century costumes include many with the wrapped bodices and tiny shoulder capes that recall the dress of early American settlers. There is a gray silk costume with prim little ribbon bows extending down the front all the way from the collar to the end of the skirt. Among the costumes worn in the United States, although probably made of imported material, is a dress of figured satin in claret and gold; another, worn in New York about 1855, was of turquoise blue gauze trimmed with fringed bands, and looks practically new. That was the period of wearing scholarly garb, Scottish kilts and Hindu robes. She does not ignore the modern costume, however, for she catches the fashionable lady at just the proper stylish moment.

Miss Browne works in a faithful, unostentatious fashion. She does not put on artistic airs nor does she try to increase the importance of the sitter. Her way is straightforward and she reaches distinction by making each picture an end in itself. The portrait of Miss Jeannette Gaillard is one of her best.

When she makes atmospheric depictions such as "The Piper Shop," she shows a genuine aptitude for illustration. The portrait becomes secondary to a larger idea. The "Pipe Major" is a compliment to her inordinate patience. The picture is a veritable inventory of Scottish military costume. Miss Browne devoted to fact, as she is, does not get lost in it.

**Casson Gallery**

Etchings by Mauroner are on view at the Casson Gallery in Copley Square. They portray chiefly favorite views of Venice.

The technical manner of this print maker is a sound one. He builds up designs clearly and without an excess of freedom in drawing. He employs aquatint for deepening shadows, with very impressive effect. He has succeeded in revealing Venice in a quite fresh and moving sentiment. D. A.

## *Boston Art Notes*

**Vose Galleries**

Portraits by Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne may be seen at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. There is a large and inclusive group demonstrating the extent of Miss Browne's talent.

This painter stresses the qualifying characteristics in her portraits, so that the onlooker may have a very clear idea of the model. She paints her subjects in costumes,

## Bill to Facilitate Relief Work Filed

Selection for work of men on the civil service lists who are also receiving relief, in order to eliminate a costly duplication of relief and jobs, is permitted Massachusetts municipalities by a bill presented by Mr. John H. Pembroke to the Legislature.

The requirement now in force that men must be selected in a determined order from the civil service lists would be canceled to permit cities to pick out men to whom jobs could be given and relief withdrawn, the bill in substance provided. Such an arrangement would, Mr. Pembroke declared, decrease the burden of relief and increase the credit of municipalities for borrowing purposes.

A bill permitting the purchase of the Chelsea and Revere divisions of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway by the Boston Elevated Railway was approved yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. The action of the committee was based upon the conviction that only by such a transfer could the 10-cent fare be obtained for the citizens of the affected districts.

A bill to increase the powers of the State Auditor beyond the authority to make merely a "paper audit" of the State departmental activities, was disapproved by the House Ways and Means Committee. Introduced by Mr. Francis X. Hurley, state auditor, the measure had been amended and passed by the Senate and faces debate in the House Monday on the report of the committee.

## Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
"Aragon" ..... Albeniz
"Hejre Kati," Scène de la Czárdás ..... Hubay

"Irish Rhapsody" ..... Herbert
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Finale, Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky

"New Moon," Selection ..... Kern
"Estudiantina," Waltz ..... Waldteufel
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Presentation of winning plays by Tufts undergraduates, Jackson Gymnasium, 8:15.

West Roxbury Community: Annual meeting and election, Highland Club, 8.

Newton Dramatic Club: Cabaret dance, special entertainment features, Longwood Towers, evening.

American Association of Museums: Annual dinner meeting, addresses by Miss Bertha Luts, National Museum of Brasil; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell and Prof. A. N. Whitehead of Harvard; Mr. Fiske Kimball, Pennsylvania Museum of Art; Central Court, Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, 8.

Railroad Agents Association of New England: Dinner and entertainment, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Bowling banquet and dance, Boston City Club, 6.

Repertory Theater: Second performance of "Mrs. Butler's May Festival," 8:15.

**Theaters**

Hollis Street—"A Church Mouse," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Golden Mountains," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Free public lectures on Christian Science by Mr. Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30; and auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in Old Belfrey Club, Hall, Muzey and Forest Streets, Lexington, 8.

Annual concert by Harvard Alumni Chorus, Harvard Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 4.

B'nai Brith: Luncheon meetings, dinner, Hotel Statler.

**EVENTS MONDAY**

Massachusetts Congregational Conference: Opening meeting, Bethany Congregational Church, Quincy, through May 19.

Associated Press: Meeting, 10, and buffet luncheon, 12:30, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Room of Musical Instruments recently opened; Paintings by Shohaku; Daumier Lithographs; Engravings by and after Turner; Engravings by Jean Duvet.
**Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth** — Etchings by Helen Wills. Wood engravings by Muriel Jackson.
**Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square**—Colored etchings of Oriental subjects by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through May 31.
**Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington Street**—American, English and French etchings.
**Scherver Studio, 965 Boylston Street**—General print show.
**Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue**—Painting by Marion Boyd Allen. Through May 17.
**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Garden sculpture by Mary Ogden Abbott, and water colors of Italy by Signor and Signora Onorato Carlandi. Through May 14 and 17 respectively.
**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Contemporary wood blocks and print portraits of famous men. Through May 31.
**Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Annual spring exhibition of the Saturday drawing classes. Through May 22.
**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Annual spring exhibition of paintings, sculptures, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 15.
**Vose Galleries, 533 Boylston Street** — Portraits in oil by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through May 29.
**Fogg Museum, Harvard University**—Water colors by Winslow Homer. Also copies of the twelfth century Heike Scrolls. Through May 14.
**Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street**—An exhibition of decorated china by Mrs. Mary S. Matthews. Through May 18.
**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor**

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate westerly winds.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Generally fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate westerly winds and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 58 | 58 | Montreal | 60 | 74 |
| Bismarck | 62 | 92 | Nantucket | 56 | 56 |
| Boston | 60 | 55 | New Orleans | 68 | 84 |
| Buffalo | 48 | 56 | New York | 58 | 64 |
| Calgary | 36 | 74 | Norfolk, Va. | 60 | 70 |
| Charleston | 66 | 74 | North Platte | 60 | 90 |
| Chicago | 64 | 78 | Philadelphia | 64 | 66 |
| Cincinnati | 60 | 72 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 68 | 100 |
| Denver | 56 | 82 | Pittsburgh | 54 | 68 |
| Eastport, Me. | 54 | 58 | Portland, Me. | 58 | 58 |
| Hatteras | 70 | 70 | Raleigh | 60 | 72 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | .. | 78 | St. Louis | 62 | 82 |
| 7 p.m. May 13 | 74 | .. | St. Paul | 64 | 88 |
| Helena, Mont. | 54 | 76 | Salt Lake City | 58 | 80 |
| Huron, S. D. | 64 | 92 | San Francisco | 52 | 62 |
| Jacksonville | 66 | 80 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 46 | 70 |
| Kansas City | 68 | 86 | Seattle | 46 | 58 |
| Key West | 78 | 82 | Tampa | 68 | 84 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 70 | Washington | 62 | 72 |
| Memphis | 66 | 80 | Wichita, Kan. | 64 | 86 |
| Miami, Fla. | 66 | 84 | Williston, N.D. | 62 | 90 |

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time May 14.
B—Maximum May 13.

**High Tides at Boston**

(Eastern daylight saving time)
Saturday 7 p. m., Sunday 7:23 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

# SPECIALIZATION IN MUSEUM WORK WINS EMPHASIS

## Division of Investigation Essential, Schmitt Tells Cambridge Session

Continued growth and production, giving the public the greatest service possible under present conditions, was the consensus of the symposium on museum work this morning at Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge. Plans for the presentation of new viewpoints of art, natural science and history over the next five years were set forth in colorful details.

Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, president of the Buffalo Museum of Science, presided over this final general session of the 27th annual convention of the American Association of of Museums. The tone of the meeting was set by the talk of Mr. Laurence V. Coleman, director of the association, who summed up the steps taken by American museums during the past decade with particular emphasis on this past year.

"With every possible economy we have carried out all our regular and new work as scheduled, and we have finished the year with an operating surplus, an enlarged membership, and greater strength than at any previous time. We interpret these gains partly as returns on the intensive work of a decade," Mr. Coleman said.

**Museums in Parks**

Other speakers at the meeting, Dr. Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the Fogg Art Museum; Mr. Andrew Avinoff, director of the Carnegie Museum, and Mr. L. H. Weir, field secretary of the National Recreation Association, commented on the new museums being built in the national parks. Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, chairman of the association, told of the educational equipment being installed at trailside museums in Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, and Crater Lake National Parks.

At the meeting of the natural science section last evening, at which various papers on the work of local museums were read, Mr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the United States National Museum entreated the directors present to discontinue much of their work, which he called general in nature, and specialize.

"There are just a mere handful of museums really doing a scientific piece of work," Mr. Schmitt said. "Less than one-fourth of the specimens of plants and animals sent to us last year were able to be identified. The Government is doing its bit, and I want to entreat you gentlemen to specialize in some field and build up a national reputation in this field.

"Almost eight-tenths of the wild life of our globe is still uncared for. Why duplicate the work of others? Let us each focus our attention on some finished product and carry the project through to the finish. It is surprising how little is really known concerning even our commonest of wild creatures, while we search the deserts of far off regions to work on obscure animals."

**Work in Mesopotamia**

At the afternoon session yesterday, Dr. Baron Max von Oppenheim of the Tell Halaf Museum, Berlin, Ger., told of his work in the desert of Upper Mesopotamia. His uncovering of the remains of the oldest capital of the proto-Hittite, or Subarean Empire, was described in a romantic story which covered a period of nearly 30 years, from the discovery of the site in 1899, while the Baron was a member of the German Legation at Cairo, Egypt, to the complete removal of art objects to Berlin in 1930.

Baron von Oppenheim has collected his part of the finds in a special museum with a huge hall for the colossal stone sculptures, some of which are 20 feet or more in height and weigh several tons, while a separate building is maintained for the smaller objects, such as pottery, sculpture, etc. There is also on display there the great temple palace and other ancient buildings. The Baron believes many of his finds are the oldest monumental statues in the world.

## Visit New England Publicity Started

A nation-wide campaign to advertise the recreational opportunities in New England is now underway in seven nationally circulated magazines and will soon start in newspapers in a dozen leading cities outside New England, it was announced today.

Indorsed by the six New England Governors and supported by various business interests throughout this section, the campaign is being hailed as an important contribution by the New England Council to the stabilization of New England's income. Describing the Council campaign as a "commendable undertaking," Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts declared that he was "sure the campaign would bring the desired results."

The Council is using in the campaign, paid magazine space, direct mail advertising advantages of New England. Although 3,000,000 visitors come to this section for vacations every year, this is the first time New England as a whole has been advertised on a national scale in the interests of its vacation possibilities. Col. William A. Barron of Crawford Notch, N. H., is chairman of the New England Council's Recreational Development Committee.

## Cut Rates Offered By Pennsylvania

A record passenger movement to New Jersey seashore resorts this summer, due to special "bargain" rates offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, is foreseen by Boston officials of this line.

From near-by points, new week-end rates now in effect cut 45 per cent from the regular round-trip fares. Travelers may start their journey as early as Friday noon and return as late as midnight Monday.

From more distant points special tourist tickets will be on sale throughout the summer at greatly reduced rates, and good for extended periods, it is announced. Atlantic City is expected to be the most popular destination.

## CHURCH-HOME BONDS SHOWN TO CHILDREN

Eighty-five of the 197 children now in the care of the Church Home Society of the Massachusetts Diocese, Protestant Episcopal Church, came together in Boston today for their annual service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Rev. C. Leslie Glenn, rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, talked with them of the closeness of church and home in rightly conceived everyday life.

The rector showed the children that the society was putting the two most beautiful words in universal language, church and home, into concrete and happy combination for them as background against which their lives would flower to usefulness and good in the world.

**OFFICIAL RECEIVES JEWEL**

Completing 31 years as recorder of Hyde Park Council, Royal & Select Masters, Mr. Henry F. Arnold has resigned. An engraved jewel, insignia of his honorary office of Recorder Emeritus, was presented to him. Mr. Charles B. House was elected his successor.

**BUILDING PERMITS GAIN**

A gain of $969,279 in the aggregate value of permits to build in the Massachusetts municipalities was shown for April as compared with March, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries. This gain represents 33 per cent.

## Mrs. Sayre Seeks Governors' Views On Public Issues

In an effort to determine the policies of governors in the 48 states in regard to the chief national problems, Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Sayre, daughter of Woodrow Wilson, today made public an open letter which she has sent to the chief executives in the form of a questionnaire. Nine important public questions are outlined.

In her letter, Mrs. Sayre says: "The supreme need of our country today is to emerge successfully from the critical problems which beset it on every hand, and the greatest possible triumph for any political party would be to formulate and contribute policies and action which would lead to that end. The governors of the states constitute an intelligent body of public leaders who have it within their power either to initiate courageous and thoughtful formulation of national policies or to perpetuate timid evasion.

"I earnestly hope that the governors of the 48 states will take the initiative toward a brave and intelligent formulation of policies. The governors have it within their power to arouse that type of constructive imagination of the American people which can lead us on to new strength and wisdom."

The questionnaire accompanying each letter refers to the tariff, public utilities, planned economy, unemployment, prohibition, foreign affairs and proposed constitutional changes. On the public utility issue, Mrs. Sayre seeks the opinions of the governors toward public or private ownership of power and natural resources. "Do you favor revising the treaty-making power of the Senate? Do you favor making the method of Constitutional Amendment easier? Do you favor increasing the responsibility of parties for legislative and constructive policies?" are other questions outlined in the letter.

**MOUNTAIN RESORT LEASED**

CONCORD, N. H., May 14 (AP)—The Mount Washington Club today filed incorporation papers at the State House to take over the Mount Washington Railway Company, a hotel and restaurant on the mountain top. A lease has been signed for five years at $15,000 a year. Myron E. Witham of Boulder, Colo., is president.


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# Annual Fair at Paris Keeps Step With World's Advance in Industry and Commerce

## GROWTH OF FAIR TRACES FRENCH TRADE ADVANCE

### Large Building Added to Display Group—Grounds Cover 100 Acres

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS — Continuing the steady growth which has marked its progress since its foundation in 1904, the annual Paris Fair has this year found it necessary to build an additional large hall to accommodate its exhibits.

This new structure, with 13,000 square meters (approximately 140,000 square feet) of floor space, is a striking addition to the already large group of buildings which occupy the fair grounds at the Porte de Versailles, on the southwestern border of the city. The grounds contain 100 acres, with a total indoor exhibit space of 110,000 square meters.

The fair, which is one of the largest trade expositions in Europe, is being held this year from May 4 to 18. It has attracted large numbers of buyers from all parts of France and many other countries, and exhibits from all parts of Europe bear witness to the international character of the gathering.

A striking index of the fair's popularity is to be found in the steady increase in the number of exhibitors, as illustrated in the following table:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1904 | 497 |
| 1917 | 1750 |
| 1922 | 3800 |
| 1925 | 5550 |
| 1926 | 6041 |
| 1927 | 6530 |
| 1929 | 7392 |
| 1930 | 7485 |
| 1931 | 7620 |

Each year, the fair serves as an index to the progress which has been made in French industries during the past 12 months. Manufacturers vie with each other in displaying their latest models in all lines, and the convenient arrangement of the exhibits facilitates the work of buyers.

There has never been a year since it was founded that the fair authorities have not been obliged to refuse applications from exhibitors for lack of space. Addition of the new hall to the fair's equipment greatly facilitates the accommodation of its steadily growing clientèle.

## Radio Messages Sent by Device Without Expert

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS—An automatic radio, or wireless transmitter, which sends messages in the Morse code, and can be operated by any literate person, has been perfected here.

This invention was demonstrated in Paris recently before representatives of the Ministries of War, Merchant Marine, Aviation, Posts and Telegraph and Public Works. The inventor is M. Jacques Detruiseux, an engineer, who was aided in developing the set by M. Henri Adam, of Nancy.

The importance of this automatic radio is that it brings wireless connection within reach of anyone who may need it, without a trained wireless operator being necessary. Generally speaking all wireless messages are sent by a trained wireless telegraph operator—a master of the intricacies of radio and of that collection of staccato "dots and dashes" which constitute the Morse code.

No training is needed to operate the apparatus developed by M. Detruiseux and M. Adam. Thus small fishing vessels, so often lost in tempest at sea, because they are unable to call for aid by radio may now enjoy greater security if they carry this new apparatus that can be operated by any member of the crew.

With the automatic radio messages are sent merely by turning a knob, much as one operated a radio receiving set in the home.

The apparatus consists of a box, about a yard in length, and about 12 inches in height, and in width. This is equipped with six knobs, each surrounded with a cylinder on which are marked the letters of the alphabet, and various other signs. A little arrow acts as an indicator. If one wishes to spell a word, one turns each knob in succession, so that each knob has a certain letter before the indicating arrow.

For example, suppose one wanted to send out the word France. He would turn the first knob to the letter F, and continue on, turning each knob until the word was spelled. Little lights below each knob are illuminated as each letter is transmitted, and a larger red light in the upper left hand corner of the machine, indicates that the message is completed.

The apparatus is constructed somewhat after the fashion of extension book cases. That is to say, several six-knob boxes may be placed one on top of the other, thus extending the length of the messages.

The machine may be set to repeat a given message automatically, at whatever interval desired, say, at intervals of 12 seconds, for 25 hours. In case of ship-wreck, the wireless operator need no longer remain at his post until too late to escape. The new apparatus could be mounted on a buoy, cast on the sea, and for 25 hours it will continue to send out S. O. S. calls without human direction.

## French Veterans To Visit America

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS—The largest single contingent of French military men to visit the United States since the days of Lafayette will cross the Atlantic next September, when 500 ex-service men return the visit paid to this country by the American Legion in 1927.

The French veterans, who are members of the National Confederation of Ex-Service Men, will be the guests of the American Legion. The United States Congress has appropriated $50,000 for the entertainment of the party, and contribution by the French Government to assist in defraying the expenses of the voyage has been approved.

The party will sail on the French liner Paris on Sept. 13. The entire party will reembark at New York on Sept. 30, arriving in France Oct. 6.

## Paris Fair Grounds Form Picturesque 'City Within a City'

By E. Michaud-The Christian Science Monitor

FAMOUS EXHIBITION ATTRACTS 2,000,000 VISITORS ANNUALLY. THIS YEAR'S DISPLAYS REPRESENT 33 NATIONS.

## World Business Told to Remove Tariff Barriers

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS—Business men in different countries can do much to further international trade without waiting for Governments to take the initiative in doing away with tariff barriers, according to M. Eugène Mathon, president of the French Wool Trade Association.

M. Mathon states that his association has already begun negotiations with the Belgian wool industry with a view to breaking through the present "vicious circle" of reciprocal national isolation. Conversations with British interests will follow as soon as certain agreements are reached with the Belgians.

As explained in an interview in World Trade, the monthly publication of the International Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Mathon's plan is for the organized industry in each country to reach an agreement with the same industry in other countries as to the desired reciprocity in customs duties. "We want the duties on the products of our industry to be equal in all the countries in question," says M. Mathon.

Two principal difficulties present themselves to such a program, but they are not incapable of being overcome. The first of these is the existence of the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties, and the second is the difference which prevails between different countries in the cost of living and the degree of taxation, which naturally are important factors in the cost of production.

M. Mathon favors the granting of a legal corporate status to leading industries in each country, so that each industry will be furnished with the necessary authority over all its members to carry out the adjustments and control which world economic developments frequently demand. Each industry would have a compensation fund which would enable provision to be made for closing down any firms or branches which might not be required. Healthy competition would be maintained, but the "corporation" governing each industry would advise what measures should be taken to meet "hard times."

It is admitted that government action will ultimately be required, since tariffs are enactments.

## France and Paris To Spend Millions On Development

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS—Although it already has some claim to be known as "the world's most beautiful city," the French capital is to be made even more attractive. Parliament has just approved a plan for the systematic development of the metropolitan area which will involve the expenditure of 10,000,000,000 francs, about $400,000,000, and which will provide for uniform improvements within a radius of about 25 miles from the center of the city.

The rapid growth of Paris since the World War, as an industrial center, has resulted in a large increase of its population. It is said that Paris is the most densely populated city in the world with 36,803 people to the square kilometer, or 6-10 of a square mile. The total population of the city and its suburbs is one-ninth that of all France.

It has become increasingly evident that something must be done to cope with this rapid growth. The scheme adopted by Parliament provides for the building of houses and apartments, the construction of playing fields and swimming pools, the laying of new roads and the widening of old ones, the improvement of gas and electric supplies and also of transport systems.

The plan is to be financed jointly by the national Government and the local authorities.

### MRS. GARRETT WINS MEDAL

ROME, May 14 (AP)—Mrs. John W. Garrett, wife of the American Ambassador, was awarded a gold medal and a diploma at the National Garden Show today for the most decorative dining table arrangement of fruits and flowers.

## Ship Lines Must Stop Waste Or Go Bankrupt, Dautry Says

### General Deflation Declared to Be Necessary in All Systems of Transportation

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

PARIS — All transport systems especially ocean shipping, must deflate themselves or suffer the consequencies—disorder, bankruptcy, and possible international complications, according to M. Raoul Dautry, one of France's leading transport authorities. His warning was addressed to the managers of the world's maritime, rail, motor and air lines. M Dautry is director-general of the French State Railways, vice-president of the French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) and president of the governmental board managing of the Aéropostale Company.

"The transportation world," asserted M. Dautry, "suffers from over-equipment and the remedy is threefold—deflation, rationalization, coordination.

"As a gardener prunes his trees, so we must curtail the merchant fleets that sail the seas, and other forms of transport as well. Sterile, ruinous, unnecessary competition must be abolished; services must be rationalized, while traffic must be apportioned equitably between rival concerns by international agreement. It will hurt, this deflation; it will entail sacrifice, but there is no other way out."

Here M. Dautry was expressing the official French view, first announced last year by the then Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, who advocated the calling of an international shipping conference destined to draw up a "Washington disarmament treaty" for the merchant marines of the world. The agenda of such a conference, when and if it be called, would include the following subjects: demolition of antiquated boats; regularization and rationalization of traffic, permitting reasonable profits and preventing useless competition; limitation of future shipbuilding.

Obviously, such a pact if ever reached must be multilateral, and all maritime nations must be represented at such a conference. Even a bilateral pact would be inadequate, although Germany and France are trying to reach an accord on the problem. M. Dautry is a member of the Franco-German Commission entrusted with finding a formula of coöperation, as regards transport, between the two countries.

Merchant marine tonnage in 1913 was 49,000,000; in 1931 it was 70,000,000. Moreover, the post-armistice liners attain greater speeds, while the efficiency of ports (for loading and unloading) has been doubled.

All the while, ocean traffic has gone down. Passengers carried between New York and the Channel ports in 1913 numbered 1,790,000; and in 1931 only 560,000. This is a drop of 68 per cent. Between these years, the merchant marines increased 60 per cent in tonnage, and 80 per cent in capacity for transport.


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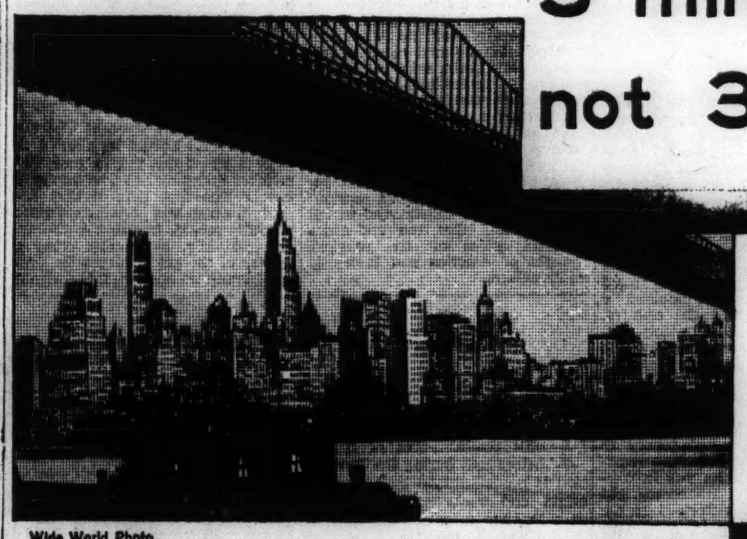

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## An Earthquake, Not a War

*A Review* by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

**Memoirs of Prince von Bülow. Vol. III: The World War and Germany's Collapse; 1909-1919. London: Putnam. 25s. Boston: Little Brown. $5.**

COUNT GIUSEPPE GREPPI, who had lived for nearly 100 years, who had lunched with the Empress Marie-Louise, the widow of the great Napoleon, who had stood in the presence of Frederick William III of Prussia, and of Francis II, the last Holy Roman Emperor of German extraction, who had met Wellington, who had worked with Metternich, who knew Musset and Chateaubriand, and who boasted that he had never let anything or anybody upset him, said to Prince von Bülow, who had gone on a mission to prevent Italy from entering the war: "This war is different from all other wars that I have seen in my long life—the Crimean War, the war of 1859 between France and Austria, your (German) wars with Austria in 1866, and with France in 1870, the wars of Russia with Turkey and with Japan, the war between Spain and the United States. The present war is not, truly speaking, a war—it is an immense earthquake which will change, not only the map of Europe, but also, politically and socially, the face of the world."

The Count was right. His words might well have been used as the motto of this third volume of Von Bülow's Memoirs. The two preceding volumes were interesting, but this is the most absorbing book of its kind yet published. The Prince is merciless in his revelations, not only of the men who made the war, but of his own character. He has been described as vindictive, and certainly he finds it difficult to write with restraint of his successors, who blundered egregiously. Personally, I find myself in some sympathy with the statesman who had the mortification of looking on helplessly at the wreck of his country.

**Bethmann-Hollweg's Mistakes**

After all, we must allow a statesman to believe that, if he had been in office, he would not have behaved so foolishly. His scorn, it is true, is reserved rather for incompetent behavior than for immoral behavior. What he regrets is that Bethmann-Hollweg conducted affairs so badly that the diplomatic position of Germany on the outbreak of war was as bad as it could be. Vienna should have been told that Germany refused its authorization of any breach between Serbia and Austria-Hungary until it had fully examined Serbia's answer, and if Austria wished to proceed it must be at its own risk and peril.

The British attitude was altogether misconceived. With Italy, Germany played hide-and-seek. Toward Roumania crass stupidity was shown. Gross misstatements marked the declaration of war on France. But the invasion of Belgium, which violated treaties Germany had signed, was an act of the gravest political significance, and bad was made worse than ever by Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in which he affirmed that, while Germany had done wrong, necessity knew no law.

"Never, perhaps, has any other statesman at the head of a great and civilized people, for whose safety and future he had to answer, pronounced, in an hour of mortal crisis, a clumsier, a more terrible speech. Never shall I forget reading that speech. Seldom have I experienced such anguish. With this one categorical statement we had forfeited at a blow the imponderabilia; this unbelievably stupid oration would set the whole world against Germany." And on the same evening the Chancellor referred, in a talk with the British Ambassador, to the international obligations on which Belgium relied, as "a scrap of paper." The Prince cannot contain his indignation.

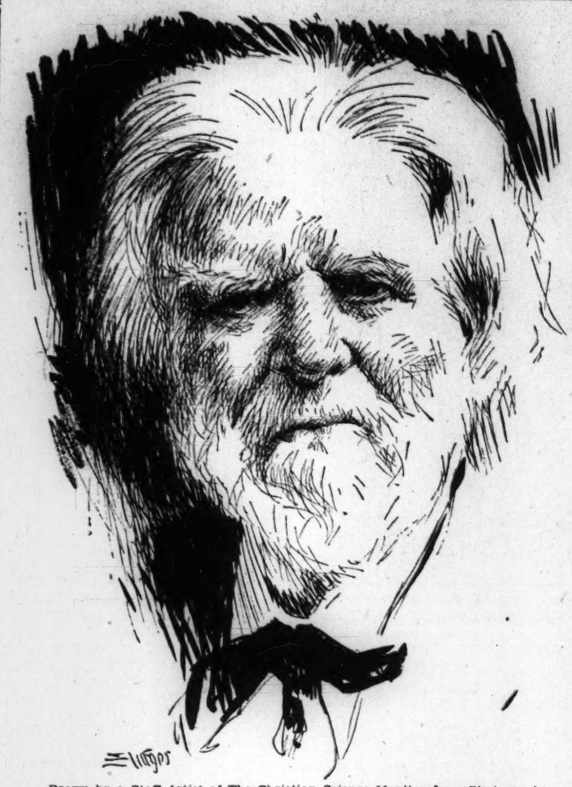
He is equally unsparing of Moltke, whose strategic direction was almost as weak as German diplomacy. "Two thousand years ago a Greek philosopher was already saying that an army of stags led by a lion is better than one of lions led by a stag."

**The Kaiser's Flight**

As for the end, he can find no words too strong to characterize the flight of the Kaiser: "To have dismissed Prince Bismarck at the beginning, and escaped into Holland at the end, is more than history can forgive or the shoulders of William II bear. Well-intentioned people have done their best to absolve the Emperor and to saddle others. Such excuses will not bear examination." He should have organized the defense of Berlin. At the worst he could have fallen, sword in hand, on the steps of his throne.

Bülow would have made peace earlier, but when faced with a German collapse he would have gone on fighting resolutely. He would have set up machine guns in the public squares of Berlin, have sent tanks careering through the streets and "the canaille would have scuttled back to their holes." Every available man would have been dispatched to the Western Front.

With profound sadness he recalls the years of shame and misery, of anarchy and national ruin. He is a bitter critic of the Republic. But his deepest conviction is that Germany will see better days. "It is impossible that Germany should remain forever stultified and oppressed, forever condemned to act a minor part, eternally the plaything of the forces of international politics."



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor from Photograph © Bachrach

EDWIN MARKHAM

Whose "New Poems" Is Published by Doubleday Doran.

## 'Gadfly of Northampton'

**Jonathan Edwards, by Arthur Cushman McGiffert Jr. New York: Harper $2.50.**

IN WRITING about Jonathan Edwards, Mr. McGiffert, professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary and son of a former president of Union Theological Seminary, deals little with the external facts of Edwards's life and much with his thinking. This mode of treatment is legitimate, because to Jonathan Edwards thinking was living. He wanted to search into the "innermost nature of things." He was an avid reader of many kinds of books, and he read and thought with pen in hand. As a boy of 15 he had minutely outlined a "Natural History of the Mental World or of the Internal World," which he was firmly determined to write. Circumstances, the influence of the times and his religious convictions turned him to the ministry, but he still took constant delight in forging ahead into fresh and unfamiliar fields of thought.

Such pure speculation was not enough for him. He was practical. He wanted to make concrete applications of his thinking. As the minister of a church, he saw himself holding up the truth to his congregation and telling them how to live by it. With this ambition, in 1727, he went to the church at Northampton, first as his grandfather's assistant, then as minister. He served there 23 years, became honored in the Bay Colony and the country, wrote much, preached widely, offended his congregation by his strictures, went counter to the political and social ambitions of some of the county magnates, and was dismissed from his church. He then became minister in the little church at Stockbridge and missionary to the Indians of the Berkshire reservation. Here again he was in conflict with the local aristocracy, but this time came off victorious. In the last year of his life he was made president of Princeton College.

These are external facts. Mr. McGiffert's major concern is with what Jonathan Edwards thought. Since Edwards wrote voluminously and since his writings have been carefully preserved, there is plenty of material to throw light on the question. Mr. McGiffert does not take the ground held by one biographer of Edwards, that the progress of religious freedom in America was impeded more than two generations by Edwards's preaching; that he revived a stultifying puritanism when it was becoming extinct. Without minimizing Edwards's Calvinism, Mr. McGiffert paints a more radiant picture. He emphasizes Edwards's conviction that "the quintessence of religion is love." Religion was intellectual and it was ethical, as the orthodox clergymen of New England all agreed, but it was something more to Jonathan Edwards. To him it was emotional. He *enjoyed* his religion. It is true that he sometimes appealed to a hope of reward and to a fear of punishment in his listeners, but his chief theme was disinterested, spontaneous love of God. He was a perfectionist. He believed man capable of better and better behavior. By his doctrine of perfectibility he antagonized the younger people of his church; in rejecting the Halfway Covenant he alienated those respectable persons who wanted some of the advantages of church membership without having had definite religious experience. But his sermons and books were widely read in his own time and later, and produced a powerful effect on the religious thought of America and indirectly on its culture.

## The New English Poetry

**New Signatures (Poems by Several Hands), collected by Michael Roberts. London: Hogarth Press. 3s. 6d. net.**

AT LAST there are indications that contemporary English poetry is establishing itself upon solid ground. The "Georgians" are played out; the satirists who wasted their talents in satirizing a state of affairs of which they themselves were victims are discounted, and the experimenters are enjoying the experience of watching the best of their discoveries being gradually absorbed for the enlargement of traditional forms. The result is a poetry which is positive, rich in the elegances of the English poetic heritage and genuinely contemporary.

"New Signatures" is the first anthology to reveal this final consolidation. Nine poets only are included but it may be said, without exaggeration, that they represent all the facets of the true post-war poetic intelligence. They derive, of course, from Mr. T. S. Eliot; but they are far from being merely imitative. They are, in fact, the first green shoots to show after the drastic clearing of "The Waste Land." Though the Georgians had been through the war, the experience had come too late for them to build from it a new and positive poetic intelligence. Their first instinct was to escape from what they had seen, seeking refuge in their own private paradises or, at best, attempting the impossible feat of resolving their individual problems in terms of their poetry.

But the poets of "New Signatures" are braver—or, shall we say, saner? The poetry of escape is not for them. They know, anyhow, that

> No track returns through time to what has been,
> No wagon-lit is scheduled to the place
> Where twigs begin to cloud with whorls of green
> And purple flags are bursting from their case.

And instead of using nature as a convenient and lovely background for the exploitation of their emotions, they delineate their landscapes for a love of the earth itself. Some of them have faced up to the terrors of a mechanistic world with such honesty that they are able to develop their metaphors in terms of it. As might be expected of poets trained in the school of Eliot and akin more to the eighteenth than to the nineteenth century, they are keen formalists; Gerard Manley Hopkins has taught them much. Their fine impersonality comes not as is so often erroneously complained of the modern intelligence from detachment but from a "solidarity with others." They have, in fact, learned to rely upon the dependability of "the emotions of Reason," hearing, as it were,

> . . . through doorway voices
> Of new men making another love.

C. HENRY WARREN.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### Late With the Atlantic

AS EVERYBODY knows, the stern old Atlantic Monthly has come to be one of our snappiest periodicals . . . The May issue contains an article by Mr. John T. Flynn on Mr. Edward L. Bernays, or "The Science of Ballyhoo" . . . We are concerned not so much with the article—for after all Mr. Bernays has written several books, and several other persons have written books, ballyhooing or exposing ballyhoo—as with the advance notice the Atlantic sent to the press about it . . . This was headed: "Atlantic Monthly Recognizes New Profession—Public Relations Counsel."

We couldn't get very excited about that . . . It didn't seem like news to us, because we hailed that profession long ago in this place . . . Not only that, but we actually had something to do, in a small way, with a ballyhoo bureau in Washington . . . Not the Creel Bureau, in which Mr. Bernays practiced his art, but another . . . One in which, when the Armistice was signed, the Chief announced: "Our job now is to fight the Bolsheviki" . . . At which we radical young journalists merely smiled . . . Perhaps you've seen one of those young-radical smiles.

* * *

Now if the Atlantic retorts that it was no later in recognizing the new profession than we are in giving publicity to its release (which is dated April 24) we shall have to plead nolo . . . If it replies that it isn't the speed of the recognition, but its source, that matters, we can only make a genuflection to its distinguished position in American periodical letters.

And yet—we have sometimes wondered whether the Atlantic isn't a shade too eager to be up-to-date, just as certain authors who really belong to another decade strive rather pathetically to be modern . . . After all, there are plenty of snappy magazines, and to spare . . . But perhaps it would be fairer to admire the Atlantic for its determination to be current, not, at all costs, to be old-fogy . . . For it cannot justly be said to have scrapped all of its dignity . . . If the May issue contains an article on a Brahmin of Ballyhoo, and one on how the box office rules the talkies, it contains also a discussion by Mr. John Maynard Keynes of the world's economic outlook, and a 90-year-old Journal of a Young Man in Love.

* * *

Mr. Flynn's article will be interesting in itself to those who are not already informed about its subject. . . . But have the editors of the Atlantic asked themselves: "Will this be good for Business?" . . . For here the People are given to understand that when the President of the United States telephones to the President of Peru, they may conclude that the new long-distance service has been opened; that Light's Golden Jubilee was designed to benefit "very important organized commercial interests"; that when the Prince of Wales adopts a red necktie he believes he is doing it to help the British dye industry, whereas it is actually for the greater good of the necktie manufacturers of Seventh Avenue, New York City; that the reputations of the Master Minds of industry and government are sometimes the result of a process described by Mr. Bernays as affixing the cliché, and by irreverent insiders as "shirt-stuffing" . . . Is it for the best that the People should know all these things? . . . Mr. Bernays, no doubt, would reply that it doesn't matter, because getting their thoughts away to some more beneficial subject will be merely another job.

Alas, even the newspapers, as Mr Flynn points out, contribute to these various Causes . . . Public personages must have their labels, if only for the convenience of copy-readers . . . The sad thing is, that the poor newspaper man doesn't come in for his "cut" of the profits . . . Perhaps Mr. Bernays, who has profited so much through the generosity of these copy-readers, will sometime found a Home for them in some nice quiet country place.

Do you realize, by the way, how many articles that appear nowadays in newspapers, especially Sunday newspapers and feature sections generally, are not only written by press agents but signed with their names, though not with their identifications? . . . It used to be thought that newspaper editors were very leery of press-agent stuff . . . Some of them are . . . Yet in some of the most reputable of newspapers today you may see signed articles which contain no indication, for the general reader unacquainted with such names, that the writer is on the pay roll of a theatrical producer or a publisher . . . We are not intimating that there is necessarily anything improper about this . . . But personally, we like to know, when we read a man's article, exactly what his connection with his subject may be.

Finally, we wonder if subscribers to the Atlantic will realize, when they read Mr. Flynn's article, that they are assimilating another piece of Bernaysian Ballyhoo . . . For that's what it is . . . And so, for that matter, is this one.

## War, and Women at Home

**Men Pass, by Marcelle Capy. Translated by Victor Yakhontoff. New York: Liveright. $2.50.**

"MEN PASS," which won the 1930 Prix Severine, is a novel without a plot. Mme. Capy has told, in superlatively simple fashion, what happened in a village of southern France during the World War. Her characters, typical no doubt yet strongly individual, are first presented as they were just before war was declared — Farmer Gary, wise, industrious, just able by prudence to keep ahead of taxes and the upkeep of his land; his pretty daughter Madeline, bethrothed to Sebastien, and after long waiting about to be married; Angeline, whose parents were saving her for a "gentleman's" bride; the thrifty and the improvident, the fortunate and the unfortunate, all peasants, all dependent on the soil, chiefly concerned to make a living, marry, bring up a few children, keep the farm intact, have a little fun, and for everything outside their own village to trust to the Government. They were wholly simple in that faith in Government.

Then bells rang, their country called for her sons, and they went off joking about the three weeks' holiday they were going to take at the army's expense. That would be long enough to send the Prussians back where they came from. That is all there is about the soldiers, except as they came back later on short leave, or, in some cases, to stay because they were no longer of any use to the army.

The book is about the woman who stayed at home, and the old men. It tells of their efforts to keep up the farms, of the old men who toiled early and late and taught the women, of the women who plowed and planted and harvested, and at the same time cared for food and clothing and children. The years dragged on and no none dared to think when the war would end. Whatever happened the land had to be tilled.

In the earlier years of the war there was talk of those terrible Prussians, but when in desperation the village asked for German prisoners to work on the farms, the villagers found their Germans just shy, friendly, industrious boys worried about the women folk and farms that they too had left at home. There were some things that they did better than the French. They worked more steadily, they knew more about machinery, they were more progressive in their methods, but at the same time were submissive to authority.

In time the Germans were taken away from the village and Russians sent in their place. The Russians, too, were friendly and helpful, but quite different. They would not work steadily, they talked and frolicked, but they identified themselves with the families they lived in as the Germans had never been able to do. They had all suffered alike from war, none of them bore a grudge against the men they fought with, all of them wanted only peace and a little happiness. If only all the hands that tilled the soil—hands of Gary and Otto and Ivan and all the others—could be united, they would encircle the globe and be invincible. Why should they fight? What made men enemies? Weren't they all just men?

The book is neither horrifying nor bitter; it is a lesson in the unreason of war.

## The Author of 'Jane Eyre'

**Charlotte Brontë, by E. F. Benson. London and New York: Longmans, Green. 12s. 6d. net.**

IN AN introduction containing his reasons for retelling an oft-told tale, Mr. E. F. Benson quotes, with apparent approval, a saying of Edmund Gosse's: "Nobody but a novelist should be allowed to write a biography, but he must remember that he is not now writing a novel." The first part of that assertion, which was perhaps not quite seriously meant, is rather sweeping, and certainly, as coming from a master of the art of biography who was himself no novelist, it is a signal example of self-abnegation. But against the second part no exception is to be taken.

Mr. Benson, at any rate, has taken it to heart. His vivid portraiture of his subject betrays his long practice in fiction, but he never forgets that "though a novelist's business is to create characters, it is the business of a biographer to render to them." On the other hand, that other novelist who was Charlotte Brontë's first biographer, Mrs. Gaskell, was, he maintains, "terribly forgetful of that." Her interpretation of her material was free beyond due measure and, to enhance the high light directed on her heroine, she was overapt to darken the surrounding shadows. It was the method of the painters of her time.

A good deal of Mr. Benson's space is, therefore, given to the correction of Mrs. Gaskell, and of those who have too confidently followed her; and there can be no doubt that, with his more unbiased scrutiny of the documents, and his access to so many more of them, he has presented the more accurate likeness of the author of "Jane Eyre"—perhaps the most accurate and complete that we have had.

This is not to say that he is by any means an iconoclast. He is in no doubt as to Charlotte Brontë's greatness, both as a woman and as a writer, although, as most do now, he holds that Emily was greater still. And if he sometimes permits himself to look on greatness with the eye of humor, it is a humor not without salt but altogether without malice. He is at once a scrupulous realist and exquisitely sympathetic. A book about any of the Brontës is of necessity a book about the Brontë family, and there is nothing better in Mr. Benson's than the perceptiveness which he has brought to bear on the mutual relations of the children of Haworth Parsonage. Here the novelist's habit of viewing characters in relation has stood him in good stead.

In an excellent and readable book one point deserves special mention. That is its author's treatment of the question of the share, if any, which Branwell had in the writing of "Wuthering Heights." It is a notable piece of constructive criticism, giving full weight to contemporary evidence which cannot be brushed aside with an impatient hand, yet leaving Emily's reputation as a woman of transcendent genius in its essential integrity. Mr. Benson's will probably be accepted as the final solution of an enigma which has been the occasion of a good deal of not always judicious argument.

## Relics of Revolution

**Upheaval, by Olga Woronoff. New York: Putnam. $3.**

THE character of Mme. Woronoff's reminiscences of Russia before and during the Revolution is predetermined by her social origin and background. Daughter of a Russian aristocratic family, a close friend of the Grand Duchess Marie, who contributes a word of appreciation to the book, wife of a naval officer who was attached to the Tsar's private yacht, Mme. Woronoff quite naturally looks at Russian developments from the standpoint of an unquestioning monarchist, convinced that all was for the best in her native country in the days of the Tsars.

Typical of the idyllic life which the author led before the Revolution is her following description of a party, at which she was present, given in honor of the Tsar's 16-year-old daughter, Olga, at the favorite imperial Crimean residence, Livadia:

"It began with a dinner served at little tables, five of which were presided over by the Emperor and his four daughters. The beauty of the Crimean scenery, with the high and rocky mountains outlining their rugged silhouettes against the deep, southern sky, glittering with myriads of stars; the gardens full of blooming roses, the distant murmur of the waves somewhere below, and the pretty young Princess, her eyes sparkling with pleasure and a flush of excitement on her cheeks—it was like a fairy-tale that had miraculously come true and, unbelievably I was in it."

The contrast is sharp indeed between this picture of court life and the hunted, fugitive existence which Mme. Woronoff and her husband led after the Bolshevist Revolution, fleeing from place to place, hiding with friends and chance acquaintances, with their property and the whole social order to which they were accustomed swallowed up in the upheaval. That Mme. Woronoff should dislike the Soviet régime is highly comprehensible. But there are two kinds of dislike: one that is accompanied by understanding and one that is not.

Nowhere in the book does one find a trace of understanding of the underlying causes which brought about the collapse of Mme. Woronoff's world. There is almost pathetic naïveté in the author's assertion: "With the peasants the infinitely small class of the nobility were mostly on good terms; they understood each other well, which of course was the result of common interests in the land."

If there is one easily demonstrable fact about the Russian Revolution, it is that the interests of the peasants and the nobility in the land, far from being "common," were in the highest degree conflicting. The archive records of the police department under the Provisonal Government show a vast number of peasant attacks on the estates of the landed gentry long before the Bolsheviki came into power.

Mme. Woronoff's description of her life after the Revolution is full of lurid tales of outrages, perpetrated mostly by Red sailors against naval officers whom they were hunting down. While the Russian Revolution had its full share of atrocities—by no means confined to one side, as one might infer from the present book—the significance of the greatest social upheaval of the last century is certainly not adequately conveyed by a mere narration of barbarous acts, some of them related on hearsay evidence.

Mme. Woronoff's book will doubtless appeal to readers who find glamour and romance in the prewar life of the Russian aristocracy and in the hairbreadth escapes of aristocrats after the Revolution. It is the sincere expression of the viewpoint of an admirer of the Tsarist régime and of a devout member of the Russian Orthodox Church. But there is an element of unconscious humor when the author writes: "Most of the recent books on Russia seem to me to be very one-sided."

## El Greco and Cervantes

**El Greco and Cervantes in The Rhythm of Experience, by Hans Rosenkranz. Translated by Marcel Aurousseau. London: Davies. 10s. 6d. net.**

EL GRECO has been the subject of one of the most curious rediscoveries and revivals in the history of art. How great a part the mere elongation of his figures has played in his vogue, in an age when painting has become as antiphotographic as possible, and how much is due to a real understanding of his achievements as a painter are difficult questions to answer. But Herr Rosenkranz is in no doubt. For him El Greco and Cervantes are the first of modern men. Driving the matter further, Herr Rosenkranz suggests that there is a fundamental accord between their age and our own and, furthermore, a resemblance or sympathy between the Cretan mystic and the Spanish humorist. He places their life histories side by side, with this thesis heavily underlined.

These are exceptionally fascinating points. For those who, like this author, call themselves interpretive biographers, the fascination is extremely dangerous. He is first of all a romantic critic and a German, and it is the habit of German romantic critics to interpret their subjects in terms of their own personal or national ordeals. Secondly, as so frequently happens to these highly personal interpreters when they have deeply felt experience, Herr Rosenkranz is shaky in his facts. Finally, there is the whole question of the danger of comparing literature and art.

It is of course very difficult to prove the resemblance of one age to another. El Greco and Cervantes were contemporaries—though they never met—at the time when Spanish greatness was imperceptibly on the decline. The dream of a world empire was vanishing; and Don Quixote may be considered by us as much a prophetic type of the defeated Spanish idealism as the buffoon drawn from the books of chivalry. Herr Rosenkrantz, less certain of Cervantes than of El Greco, says that it is in time of revolution that El Greco's actuality will always revive, pointing to his revival in Napoleonic times; but we owe modern interest as much to the reviving national consciousness of Spain manifested in the work of her scholars. Herr Rosenkrantz points out that El Greco would have been the ideal painter of the portrait of Don Quixote, that lank, emaciated figure; but this is the only certain point of contact between the two artists. We cannot imagine El Greco painting Sancho Panza and the rest of that wide canvas, if only because it is characteristic of "prophetic" artists that they suspend their sense of humor. El Greco's aspiration is vertical to the saints; and not horizontal, like that of Cervantes, embracing all manner of men. To bring forward the facial resemblance of Heinrich Mann, the German novelist, to Rodrigo Vázquez in El Greco's picture, as evidence of the accord between our age and his, is an example of the banalities which find their way, with many errors of fact and careless misspellings, even into Herr Rosenkranz's most stimulating pages.

On the subject of Cervantes, Herr Rosenkranz is particular shaky. He accepts some of the fantastic stories of Cervantes' noble lineage and quibbles about the one romantic episode which is quite well authenticated. Upon unproved tales of gross scandals in Cervantes' private life, he takes the trouble to build up an elaborate defense which is an entire waste of time. As a safe guide to Cervantes and El Greco this book cannot, therefore, be recommended, but there is enough thought in it to make it worth more than a glance.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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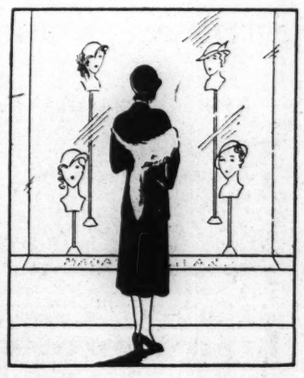

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Long after you have forgotten what you paid for a becoming hat you will receive compliments on it.

# EDUCATIONAL

## Students' Disarmament Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Gall, Switz.

ONE of the interesting events of the last term at Dr. Schmidt's boarding school for boys in St. Gall, Switz., was a students' disarmament conference. At this international institute there are some 20 different nationalities represented.

Dr. Lauser, president of the board of directors of the Dr. Schmidt school, opened the meeting with the following address:

"The schools of today have a task involving universal history, a task which is more important than teaching physical laws and mathematical equations, the height of Popocatapetl or the fall of Carthage. The words which hundreds of thousands of teachers address daily to millions of pupils may be of more importance in opening up altruistic relations among men and arriving at national agreements and peace than the speeches delivered at a world conference. Why should the teacher not call a disarmament conference? We are doing so in this school where sons of 20 different countries dwell together—an experiment never to be forgotten by the participants. In the far distance behind the Geneva Conference is the picture of a world war, 10,000,000 dead, many million crippled, the war expenditure, thousands of millions.

"What does that mean—a multitude of people, one-sixth as large as the entire pre-war population of Germany or three times the entire population of Switzerland, never returned from the front. Millions of sons waited in vain for the return of their fathers. Students who a few decades ago sat in the fullness and strength of their youth in these very halls now lie on the battlefields of Argonne, on the broad plains of Russia, among the rocky walls of the Carpathians, in the mountain fastnesses of Asia or at the bottom of the sea. In spite of this fact, renewed rivalry in armaments since the war—in 1927, 14,000,000,000 francs annually for war equipment; in 1931, 27,000,000,000—poisonous gases, air fleets, submarines, financial crises, tariff disputes, estrangement of nations, thoughts of war.

"National conciliation, disarmament, peace mean for you a brotherly humanity, your work, your future. Your fate is at stake in Geneva. The question is, Will men and nations ever become such good friends as you Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Swiss, Danes, Dutchmen, Czechs, Austrians and Hungarians are? You are the ones who must drink to the dregs the consequences of the wars of the next decades. It makes me sad to think that one or the other of you who is here listening tonight, full of dreams for the future, may be called upon one day to sacrifice his life to the Fury, War."

The major part of the conference was devoted to the debate, one boy after the other speaking. The arguments were logical and of a friendly nature, although opposing ideas were frequently expressed. Rarely had one seen boys between the ages of 15 and 19 discussing world topics with such intense interest. Among the chaos of suggestions, propositions and postulates which were presented, some of them exaggerated, perhaps, there were nevertheless some very good, sensible suggestions, showing us how disarmament delegates think and speak, who in their everyday life are still high school or college boys.

Toward midnight, after a lively discussion, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Sons of 20 lands, comrades in their everyday intercourse, declare that they love their own native countries, without, however, scorning those of their comrades, and are determined to work unitedly in their daily life that men may coöperate, conscious of their mutual obligations, in order to assure peace and prosperity to all men and all nations."

The following day about 60 of the students handed in papers on "What I Think About Disarmament and Peace." The following are some of the ideas which the boys stressed:

Disarmament, peace—we are asked ought we? There is only one answer—we so desire by all means.

We should not argue about nations but only about races and native countries.

We should not say: "We are so few—we are so small in number." Nothing will be accomplished if millions argue in this way.

Why couldn't we use the 27,000,000,000 of annual expenditure for armaments to colonise Africa, Asia and South America and settle the unemployed there?

The Pan-European idea seems to me to be the only right one to unite the peoples of Europe and enable them to combat the dangers from Asia and America.

My ideal would be a United States of the whole world.

If we could take the unemployed and colonize Brasil with them, thereby making that country productive, there would be no unemployed.

This Geneva Conference at which some of our cleverest statesmen are trying to find a solution to world problems appeals to me as something most impressive.

One should not fight for a piece of land, but for common ideals.

Young folks should alternate and study first in one country and then in another, learning of the various habits and customs, then they would understand each other better.

The papers on disarmament were submitted, unsigned, to a jury consisting of the diplomatic corps of St. Gall, the German, Austrian, French, Italian, Spanish, Danish and Argentinian consuls. The final jury of three consuls quite independently chose six winning essays, five of which were unanimously selected. The six winners were a Bohemian, a German, a Dutchman, a Czech, a Swiss, and a Roumanian. At the meeting for the presentation of the prizes, one student of each country represented by the consuls addressed his consul in his native language. In their speeches the boys welcomed the consuls at their school, thanked them for their interest in the students' disarmament conference, and promised to coöperate in their daily lives to help realize the ideal of national agreement, disarmament and peace.

This celebration was terminated by Dr. Lusser's emphasizing to the boys the deep significance of the occasion. In later years, a hundred business men, merchants and state employees will think back to this event, their juvenile disarmament conference. Who knows what sparks from it may kindle into deeds!

## Summer Progressive Laboratory

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Syracuse, N. Y.

EDUCATORS throughout the country will doubtless watch the experiment in progressive education which will feature the Teachers College program of Syracuse University summer session this year. For six weeks, from July 5 until Aug. 16, Teachers College will become an experimental laboratory where proponents of various types of modernized educational procedure may test and compare their differing theories.

Acknowledged leaders in three or four of the best known and soundest methods of revitalizing classroom technique will be members of the Syracuse summer faculty. Each will teach and demonstrate according to his own theories, for the benefit of hundreds of school-teachers, principals and superintendents who will enroll for summer study.

The Progressive Education Institute, returning to the Syracuse campus for its fourth annual session, will be an outstanding feature of the program. The institute, supported by the Progressive Education Association, of which Burton P. Fowler, head master of Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del., is president, attracted wide attention to the Syracuse summer school last year. The decision to return to Syracuse was made after invitations had been received from many of the leading universities in the country.

The Syracuse school system will coöperate with the university in turning over a modern, well-equipped public school building only three blocks from the campus, for use during the six weeks as a demonstration school. Children enrolled in all grades from kindergarten through junior high school will be taught by teachers carefully selected from the best public and private schools of the country. Here the summer school students will see demonstrated the classroom theories and will also have an opportunity themselves to teach classes under expert supervision.

"It is acknowledged that most professional educators are convinced that old-time teaching methods are out of date," Dean Harry S. Ganders of Teachers College explained. "The public may not realize it, but these teachers are sharply divided on the most desirable substitutes for the outworn theories.

"Teachers-in-service are seeking, through summer courses of study, guidance for and evaluation of their own attempts to revitalize classroom materials and procedures. Basic educational courses are incorporated in our summer program which interpret the educational significance of modernized education as exemplified in the 'activity program,' 'individual- instruction,' the 'mastery formula,' and others."

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Boys of Four Nationalities in Lively Debate on Disarmament, at St. Gall, Switz.

## High Schools' Need of Aviation

*An advisory commission to the Board of Education in New York City is making a survey to see if there is an actual need for the study of aviation and aeronautical engineering in high schools; and, if there is a need, to see how thoroughly and extensively the vocational department of the schools should go in for such training. The following letters by Dean Stone are, therefore, timely.*

Dear Dean:

Our high school class (senior) is making a study of vocations and schools where preparation for these vocations may be had. We have found plenty of material about some occupations but little about aviation and aeronautics.

Do you know where we can get reliable information? Can you recommend one or two good flying schools and one or two schools of aeronautical engineering? Which do you think would be better?

Any information or leaflets you send me will be greatly appreciated and I will give it to our teacher of social sciences who is in charge of classes in which we are studying occupations.

Are there any scholarships to help a boy who wants to prepare for aviation?

Sincerely,

John

Dear John:

Aeronautics bulletins may be obtained from the Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. I suggest that you write for Aeronautics Bulletin No. 6, Revised Jan. 1, 1931, and entitled "Aeronautics Publications." This bulletin was compiled by the aeronautics reference library of the Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce. It lists publications on airplane photography, commercial air transportation, meteorology, flying, gliders, landing fields and airways, aeronautical law, engines, design of airplanes, aerodynamics, astronomy and navigation, and adventure and war. From it you should find some books the reading of which will help you.

The following additional bulletins may interest you: "The Federal Airways System," Aeronautics Bulletin No. 24; "School Supplement of Air Commerce Regulations," No. 7-B; "Airport Management," No. 17; "Civil Aeronautics in the United States," and the Annual Report of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics. A request for these bulletins for your school library, if addressed to Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. will, I feel sure, bring them to you without charge.

A letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., asking for the booklet, "Flying Cadets of the Air Corps," will bring you reliable information concerning aviation as a career, flying instruction, and detailed information as to education and other requirements for appointment as flying cadet.

To become an airplane pilot is one thing. To become an aeronautical engineer is quite different, requiring engineering training the last years of which should be spent in some school that has a good course in aeronautical engineering. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, and other good schools about which your high school principal and teachers may be able to tell you, should be investigated. A letter addressed to the registrar of each institution and explaining your interests will bring the proper bulletins to you without cost.

By all means try to obtain a copy of "Aviation as a Career," Vocational Bulletin No. 5, published by the Kiwanis Club of New York City and obtainable by addressing the secretary and inclosing postage for mailing. You may be asked to pay a small additional charge for this bulletin. The purpose of this pamphlet is stated as follows: "to explain opportunities in this new industry and to temper the enthusiasm of young people whose imaginations have been captured by the dramatic side of aviation." It says: "Owing to the dramatic aspects of aviation we have today thousands of the nation's best youth, including those who are unfitted as well as those who are fitted for aviation, looking forward to aviation as an occupation. This unbalanced impression has not been improved by the many commercial aviation schools urging all young men indiscriminately to take up aviation training. In many cases the most fabulous salaries are promised, if a period of the most superficial training is gone through with. It is the contention here that our American youth ought to be intelligently informed, or as nearly so as possible."

If you will examine the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature in your library and consult the magazine index for articles on aeronautics, aviation and allied fields, you will find interesting material.

You ask about scholarships, John. There are some open to college and university students. Address the Boeing School of Aeronautics, Oakland Airport, Oakland, Calif. Examine also the bulletins of schools of aeronautics when you receive them.

Let me hear from you if you feel that I can be of service to you or to your class in high school after you have carried out some of the suggestions I have offered.

Sincerely,

HARRY E. STONE,

Dean of Men, the West Virginia University

## Fifth Centenary of Caen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Caen, France

WITH the President of France in attendance, the University of Caen (which was founded by Henry VI of England) will celebrate its fifth centenary on June 11 to 13, it is announced by Dr. Louis Maigron, rector and president of the university council.

English and American universities will be represented at these 500th anniversary ceremonies. An excursion to Mont Saint Michel and Swiss Normandy will terminate the festivities.

It was in 1432 that the Duke of Bedford, as the representative in Rouen of King Henry VI of England, issued letters patent providing for the creation of a university of Caen, which had been an English city since 1417. The University of Paris, fearing competition, protested against the creation of a rival, but the work of organization continued nevertheless. Finally, in 1437, the University of Caen was recognized in a papal bull signed by Eugene IV, and given at Bologna.

Michael Tregorre, an Englishman who is described as "a master of arts and a bachelor of theoloy," was the first rector of the growing university, but in 1440 he was succeeded by a Frenchman, although Caen was still in English hands. When Charles VII (the Dauphin whom Joan of Arc caused to be crowned at Rheims) had driven the English from Normandy, he looked with suspicion upon the university established by his enemies, but in 1450 he issued "letters of tolerance" and since that date the University of Caen has been French.

All this and other quaint historical details will be recalled in the picturesque ceremonies to be held here in June.

## Lantern-Slide Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

THE "magic lantern" of yesterday has become the tool of modern education, and in this city the slide work of the department of visual education of the public schools has become one of the most important units of the school system.

The slide library in a downtown office building is strictly a library. Boys come and go from the schools of the outlying districts with sets of slides for their respective schools. Shipshape and workmanlike files are emptied and filled; there is a turnover of 9000 slides a month.

The slides are kept very much the servant of the course of study like so many supplementary books. They are tabulated by grades and subjects and visualize everything that can be visualized from the pictures of Guido Reni to the Dungeness crabs of Puget Sound.

While the slides are greatly enjoyed they are never a "picture show"; the idea, not the picture, has been the important thing. For this reason the slide department has never run to elaborate equipment, never indulged in elaborate projectors; never gone in debt. Steadily and thriftily it has kept to slides that would illustrate the course of study.

**Help in Difficult Problems**

Under the direction of Miss Julia Shourek, who is also supervisor of natural science in the public schools, the slides have been used to help in solving one of the most difficult problems confronting teachers in this section of the country.

Teachers in the Pacific Northwest find themselves in a section where the vegetation and the animal life are in many instances different from anything in other sections of the United States; being a relatively new section there have been no textbooks to describe local birds, animals, flowers and sea life.

The teachers have been obliged to gather their own data and assemble a text and in this work Miss Shourek has been chief of pioneers. Not only Northwest flora, fungi and fauna but history, agriculture, and geography have been assembled by Miss Shourek into so many slides with their accompaniment of neatly typed text.

This has meant years of indefatigable research. For example, when slides were needed to illustrate the study of American Indians there were plenty of pictures on Pocahontas, on the Sioux Indians and the Iroquois, but nothing on the tribes of the State of Washington The most reliable source of information was the Indians themselves, so Miss Shourek has gone up and down the State visiting Indian reservations.

One set designed to show the use of raw materials by a primitive people includes pictures showing the weaving of cat-tails into mats, the different steps in separating cedar fibers and weaving them into garments, fish weirs in the rivers, salmon caches, totems and house designs, the hewing of canoes and other activities of the little-known Indians of Puget Sound and the Olympic peninsula.

**Conservation Aid**

Conservation is one of the most important fruits of visual education in the Northwest, where it is particularly needed. "This flower must be picked sparingly; this one not at all," and "This barren scene is the result of ruthless gathering, picking and foresting." "This is the way it might look if cared for" are admonitions accompanied by slides which are helping to make a generation of conservationists.

While emphasizing Northwest phenomena, the department does not tend to localize its work, but rather to fill in the picture. In history, for example, there was an abundance of material on the New England colonial period, but almost none on the pioneer period of the West. Old photographs have been gathered which show the brave pioneering that made the present West possible.

On a table covered with electric bulbs under a glass top, the sets are displayed so that one may choose what he wants. The sets cover the full gamut of world and national affairs. The cotton fields of the South, the pineapples of Hawaii, and then it is shown that in among world productions the Wenatchee and Yakima apples have an honored place.


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# ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brick-End Colonial House in Lexington, Mass., Mr. Charles M. Willis, Architect; Mr. M. Bowman Judkins, Builder. From Left to Right: 1, A Corner of the Studio, Showing Handmade Table and Benches in Early American Tavern Style. This Room With Casements on Two Sides and Built-in Bookcases on a Third Is a Writer's Workshop, With One Corner Used for a "Dining Room." 2, End of the Kitchen. 3, The House on the Hill. Second-Hand Bricks of Mellow Tones, Flush Boards in Front and a Wrought-Iron "T" on the Chimney Are Some of the Features. A Flagging Path Leads Down to the Driveway. 4, A Corner of the Living Room, With French Door Into Studio. 5, Stairway From Living Room, the Design Adapted From Stairs in Old Connecticut House. Note Wrought-Iron on Closet Door and Bookcases to Ceiling, Which Line End Wall of Living Room. Lower Photo: Front End of the Larger Bedroom. Designed and Built for Miss Millicent J. Taylor.

## Adventure in Home Building

### *An Idea for a Garden Suburb to Pass Along*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT ALL came about when we realized, by adding up the amounts we had paid out for rent over a period of several years, that with that money put into a first mortgage over the same period of time we could have owned our own home by now. Not that we recommend home ownership for everybody. There are compensations in renting. But if you happen to be the sort of person who enjoys the sort of responsibility that goes with home ownership, and have the traditional American faith in investment based on "the land," together with a job that seems to have taken you out of the gypsying class and placed you among the stable townsmen of a locality in both point of view and general prospects—you are probably as much a candidate for home ownership as we found ourselves.

One of the best ways of learning about real estate is to get around and see houses and lots. Today we are planting our garden, so you may know we have built and moved into the little brick-end colonial house on the hill and have set out our "privet in Suburbia" and our "faultless fives" of roses. But last March of a year ago, we began to investigate houses in all the suburban towns around Boston. We were looking then for a house already built—a charming scrap of a house, where we could have a garden, and trees, and privacy. We wanted country, but not too far to drive in to the office each day. We couldn't swing much of an investment on the available income, but we were able to accumulate enough cash to avoid having to place a second mortgage on the purchase.

A preliminary study of real estate advertisements and talks with agents narrowed our choice of locality to towns about half to three-quarters of an hour's drive out of Boston, for in a circle around the city from there on out the prices were within our reach.

We wanted a scrap of a house, but we wanted to buy at least potential charm. Perhaps it was too much to expect—but we also wanted good architecture. We have since March, 1931, seen dozens upon dozens of houses for sale, and less "architecture" than could be imagined by any but experienced house-hunters. Coming in the wake of a period of speculative building, we perhaps saw more jerry-built houses than could have been seen in other periods of suburb development. From an architectural point of view some of these were utterly hopeless, and even the best were for the most part uninspired. Certainly until we Americans find a way of putting our building materials into good design our suburbs will continue to be scarred by rows of commonplace houses that look as if they were bought by the dozen and changed just enough so that Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith would not be continually mixed as to where they kept their families.

In Lexington, Mass., many beautiful small (and also larger) Colonial houses were being built by a builder specializing in "homes of Early American design." This man, Mr. M. Bowman Judkins, had been working with an architect much interested in small homes, and the two — the architect is Mr. Charles Willis—have developed a system of coöperation which divides the work in ways that reduce expense and enable the home owner to know beforehand just how much money the home is going to cost. But that is a story in itself and cannot be described here. A few "looks" at the houses designed by Mr. Willis, put with the reputation for sound building that Mr. Judkins held in his region, and the die was cast. We would abandon the jerry- and otherwise-built houses within our means but of questionable architectural merit. We would build a house of our own, designed for us, expressing our habits and appreciations.

**For Little Homes and Gardens**

On the edge of the town of Minute-Man fame, an old apple orchard sprawled all over a hillside that looked out over a wide valley with hills beyond. Open farm land below it was varied by dark bands of woodland. A constant breeze blew across the valley striped with agricultural crops and small orchards. In the autumn the woods flamed with color. From the nearest paved street a quiet country road curved between lines of young white birch, and the scent of sweet fern mingled with that of pine. One day the builder and the architect, forgetting that we had come to look at land which they had heard might be secured here, told of a dream they had dreamed a long time, and we listened.

A neighborhood of small homes and gardens could be built. Mr. Judkins had long seen it in his mind's eye, and perhaps the time was now at hand, he said, to bring the idea into line with activity. The land—several acres—belonged to a man who had originally bought it to protect his view, but he was interested in small, well-designed homes, and would probably be friendly toward such a development. No speculative building would be allowed. Nobody would "make money" out of the scheme, for the land would be sold at its present value for several years to enable the right sort of home owner to come into the group. Opening up the land to new houses would bring work for the men the builder had on his pay roll. The initial investment of bringing in water and electricity, and improving the road would be the only financial risk and therefore profits would be the steady, ordinary ones that come with regular work over periods of time. This would keep down the cost and enable quiet, home-loving people of average incomes and above-the-average tastes to come into the neighborhood assured that their property investment would be protected from speculation and deterioration. The houses would be small, well-designed homes of Colonial style. The advice of a retained landscape architect at a small set fee would help the owners to improve their places along artistic and sensible lines. A friendly community of little homes and gardens — that was the dream. A builder of houses who had long sought to build protection for the owners of his houses and enable them to feel sure of a neighborhood that was charming, homelike, safe for children—that is how The Colony began. For we caught the dream and wanted to see it realized. As now it is.

**Like a Neighborhood Club**

Today a well-built road curves through the pines and birches, and just now the gnarled old apple trees are white with bloom. Decorative blue and white signs indicate the road names, Woodland and Colony, and a wee Cape Cod cottage as an "office," complete with picket fence, lilacs and the promise of canterbury bells welcomes the explorer. Those who would build in The Colony fill out an application, answering a questionnaire and agreeing to help carry out the idea of the neighborhood unit. This is passed by a Colony committee, which is being formed of first residents of "our street." Thus these owners of small garden homes have the protection that expensive real estate developments offer, and a good deal of the atmosphere of a community club.

Very few such neighborhood units have been organized in the United States, as far as we can find out. There is one in California, made up of a group of artists, writers and other professional people. But for the most part, developments having this club aspect are beyond the reach of the modest income.

I have been asked many times what I feel we got for the money spent on an architect. It is not easy to explain. One knows when one sees—or one does not know at all. If you like a beautiful painting better than a fine photograph of the same landscape or person, you know what I mean. A good architect is an artist—an originator, in the art sense. The good photographer may do an artistic job, but the painter can select and emphasize, producing a result that interprets the idea in individual language. So with a house.

Our friends say, with sighs of delight, "It is just like you!" They step down into the studio and look at the rows of books on their built-in shelves and the wide views out over the valley from the multiple casement windows, and say, "Of course, you would have this sort of thing!" A feeling of a native of the Corn Belt for the New England tradition, its historical associations and its quaintness, is expressed in every line of the sloping roof in the upstairs bedrooms, in the dormer windows that peer out over the apple trees, in the long, low-ceilinged living room with its white paneling and the dignified little stairway that goes up out of it. And the need of a transplanted mid-Westerner for broad spaces and wind-swept views is captured in the pictures framed by every window, for the house is turned to win the most from the valley and further hills, and the windows are many and usable.

It is this sort of thing one gets for an architect's fee—this interpretation made of the owners' interests, habits, and individualities, as the artist captures them.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

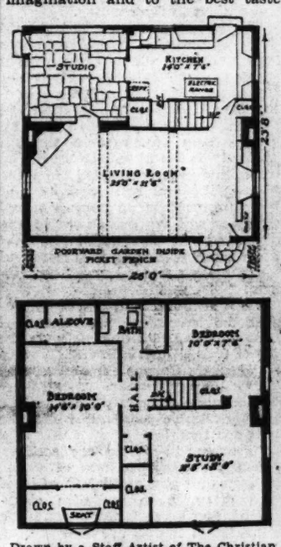
## A Little House on a Hill

By CHARLES M. WILLIS
Architect

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

BUILDING a house offers genuine opportunities for cultural growth, and it is too bad when these opportunities are not discerned and realized. Beauty and artistic appreciation are really very solid qualities in spite of the pretense and affectation often associated with art. It is one thing to have art in a museum; it is quite another and more vital thing to have it in one's own home. There, because it is our environment, close to us, we come to have a very real appreciation of it.

A home should appeal to the imagination and to the best taste.




Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor from Architect's Blueprints.

Plans of Colonial House

It is not enough to have a house as solidly built and as much in style as one's neighbors. The features of the house besides their useful function should achieve further appeal. In Miss Taylor's house, for instance, the stair with rail and banister imparts quaintness and interest, the built-in bookcases, by not being over-heavy in the members, have a quality of grace. The kitchen cupboards are designed for simplicity and proportion, with a little gayety added by a scalloped board, battended on colonial detail, connecting the cupboards at each side of the end window along the top.

Then the beauty and pleasure of color should be brought out in a home, and the pleasure of materials—the display of inherent beauty of wood, of stone, of metal. In this house the living room with ivory woodwork is papered in yellow, the kitchen is a vigorous but soft light blue. The heavy beams and other woodwork in the studio are stained dark oak and waxed. Throughout the house, wrought-iron latches and hinges, light, graceful, shaped with honest vigor, curved and designed with artistic skill, give genuine pleasure. The iron work was done by a blacksmith in Bedford, Mass.

The "studio" in this house has been given, by way of added interest, a decidedly different character from that of the other rooms. It is situated for sun and view, and is light and open because of the banks of English steel casements on adjoining sides. It is one step down from the level of the other rooms on that floor, is furred down to a comparatively low height of ceiling, has an interesting flagstone floor, adzed heavy posts and beams, and sand-finished plaster walls and ceiling.

One of the chief benefits of having a home of one's own is the opportunity to have a garden to go with it. The garden should be an important feature of the house, and a unit with it in design and character. As an outdoor room, not too large, and enclosed for privacy, it should be furnished with growing things, a pool, a flagstone terrace, and comfortable and attractive garden furniture. It should combine architecture and horticulture and have a definite plan.

To make possible to the family exchequer the development of the garden as a part of the house, the value of thrift in building becomes very important. Many ways of saving were employed in this house. The interior architectural character is based on colonial precedent, where simplicity was the ideal, and such character lends itself particularly to effective interiors that at the same time eliminates much expensive wood finish. The dimensions of the house were made so that stock lengths of timber could be used without waste, and the fullest advantage was taken of using stock materials such as doors and cupboard doors, in achieving the individual affect at the lowest possible cost. The floors have interior support on steel I-beams (boxed in where they appear in the ceiling of living room and kitchen). This eliminates the necessity of "bearing" partitions, and enables the architect to make a more interesting and flexible room arrangement. The house is heated with an oil burner, hot air with humidification attachment. Electricity supplies the water heater, kitchen range and refrigerator. Well insulated upstairs and down, there is no need of an attic or air chamber under the roof. The garage is in the cellar, and because the owner wanted cellar space for a carpentry bench the cellar was excavated under the entire house. The flagstone floor of the studio was laid on floor supports in the same manner as the floors elsewhere in the house, the steel beams giving the needed strength. This eliminates any dampness that is often associated with a stone floor.

The upstairs rooms have a sloping ceiling at the front of the house, and dormer windows, but along the back a dormer runs the length of the house, which gives added space and height to the rooms at the rear. Nooks under the sloping roof have been used for useful little "attic" storage spaces and closets, without detracting from the interesting shape of the upper rooms. The house was located and turned to take advantage of the view from the top of its hill, at the same time catching the sunshine in every room at some time during the day, and to enable one to step from the studio French door directly into the garden "outdoor room."

## My Garden Hobby

Hamburg, N. Y.

Dear Garden Friends:

Anyone who has watched the growth of beauty where once only weeds grew in a dump of tin cans and such, can fully appreciate the great joy I have found in trying to bring beauty from chaos, and not in hiring it done but doing with our own hands and the help of a few seeds and cuttings donated by loving friends who wished to share in the growth of this home.

Our house being completed, we turned our thoughts to our surroundings; much fill was needed before a lawn could be made. Virgin soil must be turned up for a vegetable and flower garden. There seemed so much to be done, we sometimes wondered where to begin. But long before this we had decided to develop our place a little at a time, and put our time, thought and love to that task.

We had started cuttings of many shrubs and small seedlings of different evergreens in a nursery row. This was our start and after our grading was finished we set these out. In plowing up some of the land for a vegetable garden, many large stones were encountered, so large the tractor was needed to move them, large and small, glacial boulders of all colors and shapes. It was just what we needed to hold up a five-foot terrace, a sort of wall at the back and then gradually diminishing toward the front lawn.

So began our rock garden. And never did stones look more beautiful or receive a more royal welcome than each new one did when it was plowed up. All this work the good man of the house did after his office work was done, in those long evenings that daylight saving time gave us. He joined me in putting the large stones in place, tipping or tilting each one so as to catch the rain and guide it back to the roots of the plants which we later set in those crevices between the stones, which were filled with rich earth full of humus. Having already raised many plants from seeds and others from cuttings which we considered suitable for rock gardens, we proceeded to put them in, a few at a time, till we had several hundred.

Some plants we could propagate more rapidly from tiny slips or cuttings in a nursery row or directly in the rock garden. And tucked in under these plants were tiny bulbs of various kinds to blossom early in the spring before many of the perennial plants budded.

All were settled in their new quarters before freezing weather and came through the winter perfectly. Starting in early spring, they blossomed one after another all summer and fall. Where the old flower stalks were cut down, many plants of pinks, tunica, campanulas and such blossomed almost continuously. And last to blossom was my little daphne, the loveliest little pink cluster on a woody stem, so fragrant and with beautiful evergreen foliage.

I did the planting myself, helped by our little folks and practically everything of any size grew and flourished. I put a few evergreens in which I raised from three-inch seedlings and a few prostrate junipers I had purchased with prize money which I received on a rock dish garden at the flower show.

And so our hobby grew—a garden raised with practically no money as even the seeds were gathered from our friends' gardens and sent to us. No one need go without a garden that has even a tiny space. For what true flower lover is there, who does not love to share her loveliest plants with those who will love and appreciate them? What joy is greater than to be able to give to those who have not, some of this beauty of nature?

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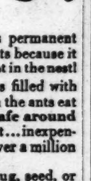

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# INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

## Another Colonial Home Saved

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
Washington

A PERMANENT exhibit of early Federal antiques has been opened in Washington at the old Dumbarton House on Q Street, which has been bought and restored by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. It has been the intention of the society to reproduce as faithfully as possible a dignified residence of a gentleman of the Revolutionary or early Federal period, as it is technically called, and care has been taken to make it authentic in every detail.

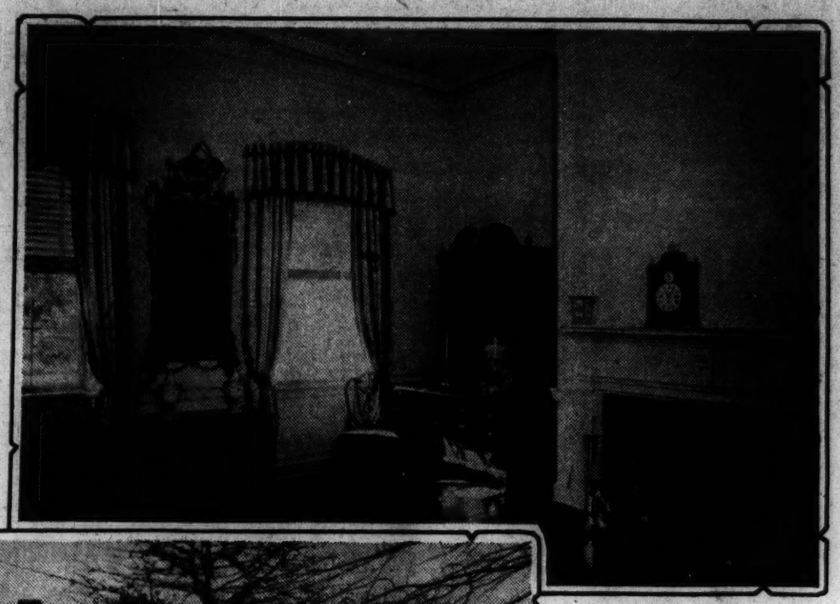
Built before 1751 by George Beall, who was a friend of Washington, it was later bought by Charles Carroll, a cousin of the more famous signer of the Declaration of Independence. The house is not only rich in historical associations, but architecturally it is one of the most beautiful of its kind in America, according to Mr. Fiske Kimball of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art and a leading authority on colonial architecture. It has been restored under the advice of Mr. Kimball, who says that its delicate plaster cornices and friezes are specially noteworthy, only two or three examples surviving in American colonial houses.

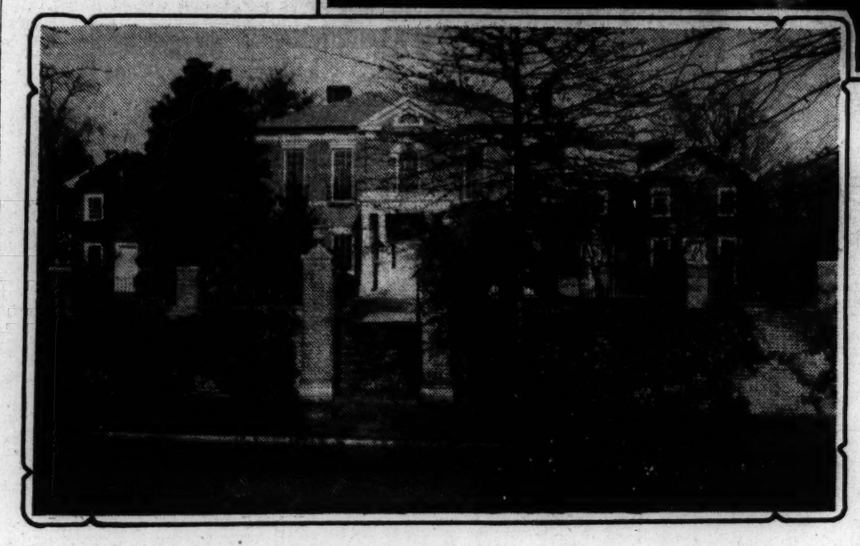
The furniture has been collected from far and wide, but it is all genuinely antique, and much of it has been given by members of the society, some of the pieces having been in the donors' families for generations. Such are the colonial gilt mirror, given by Mrs. James R. Andrews, president of the society, and the rare old Southern desk, with the decorated drawers and brass handles typical of the period, which is the gift of Mrs. Joseph Lamar.

The beautiful examples of Heppelwhite and Sheraton throughout the house are a joy to the lover of antiques. The place is indeed a museum, as it is intended to be, for the student of the furniture and decoration of this period. The "Early Federal" period is assumed to have ended about 1810, and nothing in the house is later than that date, while most of it is much older.

Many of the pieces have a special interest, such as a linen press which came from Nellie Custis's home at Woodlawn; in one of the bedrooms is a little washstand with bowl and pitcher which belonged to a daughter of William Dawes, who accompanied Paul Revere on his famous ride. A comfortable and modern-looking "stove" in one of the north bedrooms is, surprisingly enough, one of the first made by that inventive genius, Benjamin Franklin. It is dated 1795, and was discovered in an old house at Front Royal, in Virginia.

The delightful bedrooms, lofty and beautifully proportioned, contain rare four-posters and canopied field beds, covered with quilted and tufted spreads which are among the finest examples of Colonial handicraft. The chintzes and toiles de Jouy, just as fashionable then as now, and the damask hangings throughout the house, are all faithful copies of designs of the period.





*One of the rooms in the Dumbarton House in Washington is shown above, with its excellent American colonial furnishings, in a setting which dates from the same era. A fine secretary-desk with its Sheraton chair, the rich mirror above a card table carrying rare china urns, are conspicuous here, while other rooms are as attractively furnished for other uses.*

*At the left is a view of the mansion itself, built about 1751 and now owned by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. High authorities on colonial architecture consider this to be one of the outstanding examples of surviving American houses of the period.*

## Pottery Fits in Many Places

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
New York

EVER since a particularly inventive member of some primitive tribe took clay from a river bed, shaped it crudely with his hands on a flat stone and baked it in the cooking fire, pottery has had an important place in the home as an object of beauty and use. It is the one piece of household furnishing that seems to have been used by every nation through the ages, sometimes being almost the only trace left behind by a vanished people. Yet every race has had its distinctive types, and to the trained archæologist who finds the fragments of a pot in his digging, it is very often as if he had come on a document describing in detail the life, origins and culture of the people who produced it.

If in the year 4000 A. D. some excavator should be picking over the vestiges of our civilization, he will probably classify us as a very mixed race indeed, for the pottery in our homes is drawn from every corner of the globe. In a single house there may be found decorative pieces from China and India, kitchen ware from Germany, tableware from France, and objects to a fine vase which have been made in America.

**An Important Decorative Feature**

Anyone who neglects this means of beautifying his home is missing one of the most effective, satisfying and often inexpensive aids to making rooms of individuality and charm. After all, important as the background of walls and floor and the choice of furniture undoubtedly are, decorative accessories can make or mar a room, and pottery may be safely used by anyone with an eye for color and line.

Simple pieces of good lines will combine with rooms of any period and style, and fill many a need; a well-chosen piece may accent a color note, another will "tie together" the tones of draperies and rugs or provide a dramatic bit of contrast in a too monotonous color scheme.

An orange-red jug from Mexico will brighten the darkest corner, a graceful vase may be used to repeat the curve of a piece of furniture, a pair of figurines on a mantel to complete a balanced group. Indeed, the person who chooses pottery as a decorative accessory has many problems solved in advance, for the amazing range of choice available to dwellers in this fortunate age provides a color, size and price to suit every need.

The wares now being produced by the artist-potters of America are among the most interesting pieces that can be added to any room. Some of the bowls and vases are original designs in the simple, well-proportioned shapes suited to modern schemes of furnishing. Others reproduce the finest art of ancient civilizations. For example, one lovely pottery lamp—a blue-green base with handles and delicate fluting—was copied from an old Greek amphora now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. This was done by an American potter who was too true an artist to attempt to change a line of the original.

**European Types in Variety**

The honest, substantial shapes of European peasant pottery and its bright, naïve decoration make it appropriate for many uses in informal rooms. Spanish pottery, in its vivid green, yellow and brown patterns, will set an attractive table for breakfast or luncheon or add an effective note where it stands in gay rows on a Welsh dresser. The naïve decoration of Quimper ware, with its Breton men and women, lends itself to use in the same way; or, you may prefer the wares of Italy, Bavaria or Holland. Though much of this pottery is now not actually made by hand, the beauty of the shapes is retained and the decoration is still done in the old way, according to patterns often handed down for generations.

In the kitchen, where plain walls and simple furnishings are the background, the solid colors and clever patterns of the new pottery strike an effective note. These utilitarian household wares have improved immensely of late. Germany has contributed mixing bowls, jugs, vegetable dishes and other pieces whose excellent lines are as much of a delight to the eye as their clear blue, green or yellow coloring. Some kitchens may prefer Hungarian ware, boldly painted in rose and blue flower patterns. For another type there is the more demure domestic pottery with polka dots of red, blue or maroon on a white ground. Even heavy heat-proof wares are abandoning their former somber tones, taking on gay shades which harmonize with new ideas for kitchen decoration. In fact, most of these new kitchen pieces are so attractive that it would not be at all surprising to find them straying to other parts of the house.

There are countless places where a piece of pottery will add a needed note of color. A broad window sill may call for plants in simple, brightly colored flowerpots with matching saucers—pieces which, because of their good lines, color and simple horizontal-grooved decorations, are lovely in themselves, even though some of them are obtainable for as little as 25 cents. The rich tones of a Gouda ware candlestick may be the only touch of color on a man's dressing table; a pair of pottery elephant book ends can add interest to the library table; the umbrella holder in the hall may be a large blue and rose jar from Afghanistan. Indeed, every room in the house seems to have a place for these lovely things made by man from the dust of the earth.

We may sometimes lament the machine age and the scarcity of the craftsman, but it must be remembered that pottery is one medium where the individual artist is not lost. Pieces may be turned out by hundreds, but for every one a first mold was made by a skilled artist, while in the great pottery works of today there is an accuracy in the blending and firing of the clays which has seldom been possible to one man working alone.

Courtesy American Art Association-Anderson Galleries to The Christian Science Monitor

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY IRONWORK IN SHERATON'S MANNER

A flower pot stand made of wrought iron in a remarkably graceful design, and dating about 1795, is one of the rare items of garden furniture included in the Karl Freund collection, to be sold at the American Art-Anderson Galleries on the afternoon of May 21.

## Metal In the Modern Interior

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*
New York

ONE of the most significant innovations in contemporary decoration is the use of metal in furnishings. As in so many other instances, we find domestic uses following upon the practices of the world of commerce. The beauties inherent in metal surfaces have been demonstrated to us for many years in art photography and in the films. Factories, offices and public places have been employing metal for years, but it is comparatively recently that the interior decorator has ventured to use it. Even now it is employed cautiously.

A scheme of interior design which aims at simplicity of line, utility, ease in handling and in keeping clean, and in economy of detail, finds metal an almost perfect material. Another factor, the tendency to make the modern interior a lighter place, has brought the so-called white metals into use—aluminum, chromium, stainless steel and nickel. Occasionally we find copper, but not as extensively as the white metals.

If considerable metal furniture is in a room, it is important that the entire setting be planned with this in mind. The cold gleam of its surfaces does not unite readily with elaborate or exotic surroundings. Light walls of smooth surface, a well illuminated interior, the use of modern rugs with their frank geometric patterns or highly simplified decoration, the heavy, rougher wall textiles, all are suited to such a scheme. One can readily see the disparity between metal objects and lovely textures such as silks and damasks, materials which would only tend to exaggerate the baldness of nickel or aluminum.

Chairs of metal are combined with linen, leather, reed, velvet or suede, often with heavily upholstered seats.

## As the Motoring Season Returns

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT IS evident that this is to be a season of excellent opportunities for those buyers of old-time furniture who visit wayside shops. There are likely to be fewer such places opened this year, for many of them have been operated during the warm months only as branches of city stores which have made so little profit the past winter that they will not care to assume further and other risks.

Yesterday one place of this sort was visited which in the past has had three summer shops in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. None of these will be opened, but the city place only. Even there things were offered lower than for a dozen years, a pair of very old, three and one-half inch pewter porringers, in excellent condition at $10 for the two being a typical item. Fifteen dollars each would have been no surprising figure three years back for a single one that was less good.

* * *

One of the crude but interesting domestic curiosities of early days that has long been scarce, is the trencher or wooden plate. Those which have survived and gotten into the market are nearly always unpleasantly discolored or damaged, to a degree that makes it an effort to associate them with food and eating. At the last antique show in New York a few were seen that were of the usual class and were priced at $10 to $12 each.

The same dealer who had the porringers had several of beech and maple that were as clean and as convincingly service worn as if just come from the kitchen of a New England housewife of the time of Queen Anne. For a long time this dealer had kept aside from his sales stock the choice things that he found, for he has a lively appreciation and enjoyment of rare quality in his goods. But now he appears to think less in this way about things and those trenchers went for $5 each. He did not say, perhaps he did not know, that with them went a panorama of associations with manners and tasks, aims and environment, that we think of as belonging to almost another world, though our own forbears may be actors in the visioned scenes.

* * *

It seemed a long time since I had passed through South Attleborough before I did so this week. On one of the visits, eight years ago, an old house was noticed that appeared marked for early wrecking. Its seventeenth-century construction was evident and its condition excellent, but surrounding it were tidy new bungalows or cottages that were youthfully crowding the aged resident to the point of banishment. Inquiry revealed that it was Barrows' Tavern; that the older part was built about 1680; that it had long been unused for its original purpose. Remodeling would be unprofitable, and it was to be demolished completely.

Such was its fate, and now I found the entire surroundings so changed that its former site was located only by the help of a near-by shopkeeper. A smart school building of brick, its playground and several little houses occupy the space of the old tavern and its grounds, while an air-line, four-lane, concrete motor highway replaces the Providence and Boston post road that ran close by. Over that twisting, dusty route stagecoaches creaked and clattered for nearly two centuries as they carried people and mails to and from the two largest cities of New England. The tavern had seen those disappear, and after a long time trolley cars rattled by instead. Then the motor-car came, and in a few years more had driven the trolleys away. That was the last evidence of progress that Barrows' Tavern knew.

* * *

I am glad that I saw it soon enough to salvage most of its windows, with their little panes, five inches by six or seven. Of these the number in single sashes varied surprisingly, for each window had been made of a size called for by the needs of its place. Some as small as eight lights and the largest of thirty point to the careful freedom those old-time builders showed as they balanced all proportions so nicely.

Those still sound sashes, with their desirable wavy and bubbly glass, were soon on the way to a mountain-country hilltop in New Hampshire. There they helped to harmonize a later building with the sturdy old farmhouse that seems to be almost as much a part of its setting as are the slopes and the boulders and the outcropping granite ledges.

Not only the windows were saved, but the heavy, much-paneled street door, bearing innumerable coats of paint and strangely wrought hinges with long, sharp prongs as large as one's finger. These were driven deep into the timber of the door casing, where they had remained, probably for 200 years. That too has been given new duties, which seem better suited to its past, for it faces a distant valley-village that from this spot has looked the same for nearly a century.

* * *

Beyond the village and some foothills is for me earth's most potent symbol of timelessness and strength and repose — a mountain range. Stretching from near by to far away, the gentle curves of slopes and summit lines have been throughout human history just as they now appear. Their lights at dawn or sunset, in spring or autumn, have carried always the same changing tones and shades. There is a friendly sense of continuity in their companionship, as we foster the affection for them that predecessors have felt, while conscious that our youthful associates are also joyfully responsive.

So one tends to roam in mind when roaming by motor has proven a pleasant diversion. Finding things uncommon and desired and unexpected, that we and our friends will enjoy, is adventure of a sort. If such things fall within our means and are bought, they may become frequent reminders of those infrequent days that held more of drifting, quiet leisure than comes to our usual routine.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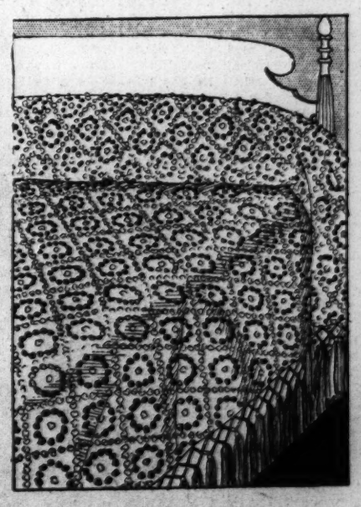

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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

## An Imperial Century

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

AT THE Arts Theater, "Bewitched," by Clive Currie, beginning April 13, 1932. At the Vaudeville Theater, "Vile Bodies," adapted by H. Dennis Bradley from the novel by Evelyn Waugh, beginning April 15, 1932. At the New Theater, "Napoleon: the Hundred Days," by Benito Mussolini and Giovacchino Forzano; translated by John Drinkwater; beginning April 18, 1932.

When Napoleon escaped from Elba and landed at Marseilles, Marshal Ney marched south declaring that he would return to Paris with Napoleon's head in a basket. But when he met his former general what he actually did was to wave his sword in the air, and shout with the rest, "Long live the Emperor!"

There was undoubtedly a magic about Napoleon which the theater, the home of magic and glamour and all that sort of thing, should emphasize and stress. But in Signor Mussolini's play itself there is nothing to support the tradition that here was a man who could command from almost everyone he met the extreme measure of human devotion, whose name was throughout Europe a terror, a portent and a blaze of glory. And the general flatness of the lines and situations is not transfigured by an extraordinary pressure of histrionic ability on the part of a long and competent but not distinguished cast.

The play is a composite effort. We understand that Signor Mussolini devised the broad lines of the piece, and made a rough scenario, for which Signor Forzano wrote the dialogue. It was then translated by Mr. Drinkwater, Sir Oswald Mosley being, no doubt, engaged on other matters. Not long ago Mr. Priestley said that play-writing is a comparatively easy job, but apparently it requires more assistants than governing a country.

**Elba at Sunset**

"Napoleon" is a lengthy work. Its action begins on the Garden Terrace of the Mulini Palace at Elba, on the afternoon of Sept. 1, 1814. Here the former Emperor is seen gently pulling the legs of some English tourists, and planning his escape. Later we move through the council chamber of the Elysée Palace, the French Parliament, an outlying cottage on the field of Waterloo, the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington, (12 scenes in all), until we arrive somewhat wearily at an excellent tableau of Napoleon looking out to sea from a rocky eminence on the island of St. Helena, with a gorgeous sun rather hurridly setting behind him.

Signor Mussolini tries to get his propaganda across by telling a story. He shows Napoleon defeated, not because the people of France were tired of pouring out their blood for him, but merely because Parliament was in the hands of incompetent and dishonest demagogues. But he does not often pause to point the moral of the tale, which is that dictatorship is an excellent form of government. This might be counted to him for virtue if only he had developed his story skillfully. Unhappily this story is complicated, has far too many characters, and very little exciting action.

There were scenes in the play that might have been thrilling had they been in the hands of creative actors. The episode where Napoleon refuses to abdicate, and continues his work while Parliament is angrily demanding his removal, has any amount of theatrical possibilities for a player who attacks it with the proper bravura. But Mr. Robert Atkins had produced the play, in addition to taking the chief part in it, at a week's notice, and the double task was not unnaturally somewhat beyond his powers.

Mr. Arthur Wontner plays the villainous Fouché with the right sinister and melodramatic air, and Miss Haidée Wright presents a fragile, courageous mother of Napoleon that would probably have been most affecting had we been able to hear what she was saying. Mr. Murray Carrington, in an episode added by Mr. Drinkwater, shows a curiously elderly Wellington.

**A Round of Parties**

Mr. Waugh's play recalls Congreve. It is written in the modern manner of single line speeches, so that its prose has not the grace and modulation of "The Way of the World." But it depicts the same sort of futile, aimless people, boring themselves with the fatuities and fugacities of the day, and it flashes with the same coruscating wit. Mr. Waugh, however, is more of a moralist than Congreve, who was proud to be thought a gentleman, with all the Restoration implications of the term. Mr. Waugh has no admiration for his characters, and such pity as he displays for their wanderings and dissatisfactions is largely contemptuous. There is, nevertheless, pathos in the pilgrim's progress of his hero through the wearisome round of parties at Ascot, and parties at Oxford, parties in Paris and parties in Mayfair, to the final catastrophe of the battlefield.

"Vile Bodies" is one of the best acted plays seen in London this year. Mr. Robert Douglas as Adam Fenwick-Symes subtly indicates a mentality sometimes uneasily conscious that it is frittering itself away on frivolities that have not the merit of being even amusing, and his civilized speech and bearing are grateful to eye and ear. Mr. Athole Stewart's Colonel Blout is a charming portrait of an elderly gentleman who is more awake than he seems to be, and Mr. P. Kynaston Reeves as Capt. Eddie Littlejohn, just returned to London after five years' absence in India, delightfully proves that the slang of yesteryear is as fleeting as its snows. There are, no doubt, more ultimately satisfying subjects for the dramatist than the cabaret type of person and existence. But if these are to be put upon the stage or the screen it is far better that they should be presented, as Mr. Waugh presents them, with all their futilities and imperfections crowding about them, than surrounded with the cheap glamour of the commercial film.

"Bewitched" shows that its author, when he took to the acting rather than the writing side of the theatrical profession, was wisely advised. As a comedian Mr. Clive Currie is excellent; as a writer of comedies, not so good. His story is about a Devonshire parson in love with the lord of the manor's daughter, with a rascally solicitor for rival. At the end, of course, all comes right. But the tale is clumsily constructed. The second act is a rather tiresome throwback to the gypsy days of the seventeenth century, with the parson changed into a schoolmaster with a weakness for Wardour Street English, and his fiancée a gypsy girl. But the rustic humors of several of the modern characters are not unamusing. Mr. Martin Lewis, in his clerical as distinct from his pedagogic activities, delivers his lines pleasantly and well.

The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Henry Ainley as the Archangel in "Tobias and the Angel."

## Mr. Ainley on Stage and Screen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

MR. HENRY AINLEY, who is now appearing as the Archangel Raphael in "Tobias and the Angel" at the Westminster Theater, London, has completed his first talkie. It is an adaptation by the Sterling Film Company of Mr. St. John Ervine's "The First Mrs. Fraser," in the London production of which Mr. Ainley played more than 600 times the part of Mr. Fraser, which he also takes on the screen.

Mr. Ainley takes a more favorable view of the potentialities of the film than do the majority of stage players. Mr. Matheson Lang, for example, finds theatrical work much more to his taste than the atmosphere of the studios. Miss Madeleine Carroll thinks that an ambitious actress will always prefer the stage to the screen. Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, in spite of his success in "Dreyfus," is convinced that the films offer no genuine opportunities for first-class acting.

But Mr. Ainley told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was enthusiastic over the possibilities opened up to the imagination by the combination of the microphone and the camera. They include, for example, the capacity for making for the first time since it was written, an adequate version of Hardy's "Dynasts." This drama, which Mr. Ainley considers to be the biggest thing in English literature outside Shakespeare, is by virtue of the vastness of its scale unsuited to stage representation. Its cast of 87 speaking characters, and its 129 scenes, ranging from the House of Commons to Austerlitz, from Wessex to Petersburg, defy the resources of the most modern theater, but they would afford magnificent opportunities to an imaginative film producer. The scene of the frontier between Bavaria and Austria, for example, where the Danube is seen as a "crinkled satin riband" is quite beyond the ingenuity of the stage, but it would be well suited to the screen.

Mr. Ainley had much experience of the films in the old silent days. He made popular versions of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau." In spite of the technical advances connoted by the introduction of talkies, he believes that the artistic potentialities of the silent films were quite as great, and that Mr. Charles Chapin is still the "supreme genius of the screen."

It has been remarked by Prof. Allardyce Nicoll that the standard of the London theater is depressed by the long-run system. Most long-run plays are of a frivolous type, and the hope of a long run induces managers to prefer entertainments of this kind to more serious work. Such is the general argument of those who object to the present system. Most actors, however, do not agree with this. Mr. Hardwicke finds that his conception of the character he is portraying grows richer and fuller with each successive performance, so that his interpretation improves as the run goes on. Sir John Matin Harvey has played Sidney Carton more than 4000 times, but says he is still finding something fresh and unexpected in the part. And Mr. Ainley regards the long run as essential to the actor's economic well-being. Nowadays the actor passes from theater to theater, often with long intervals between engagements; and only lengthy successes enable him to keep going. In a period of irregular engagements the long-run system is unavoidable.

H. H.

## The Passing Scene

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

NEXT season, according to present plans, there is to be started in New York a co-operative producing venture for the purpose of giving trial performances to plays by new authors. This activity of the Theater Craftsmen resembles that of the Stage Society of London, which for many years gave new talent in acting as well as in playwriting a hearing. "Journey's End" had its first presentation at a special London performance of this sort, revealing a strength when acted that had not been discernible to seasoned men of the theater in the manuscript. The great service of a performance, even with a scratch cast and a makeshift setting, is that it provides an opportunity to discover a play's effect on an audience, something about which the oldest hands in the theater are usually unwilling to forecast. Like the London group, the New York Theater Craftsmen will be made up of professionals.

**Green Stay the Pastures**

"The Green Pastures" continues its progress through the United States with a visit to Pacific Coast cities, after a season spent in the American middle West, beginning with a five-months run in Chicago. In one week recently, divided between Des Moines and Omaha, the play drew $30,000, a sum which rivaled some of the higher week's receipts in New York. The St. Paul-Minneapolis fortnight yielded $40,000, and $9000 was drawn by three performances in Duluth, according to The Quill.

**Those Introductions**

"The Wives of Henry VIII," as impersonated solo by Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, have had their tribulations off the stage as well as on, according to her report of her recent tour. In California a college official offered these remarks: "I don't just know how to introduce Miss Skinner, because heretofore we've always given you things of a cultural nature." But for candor the prize goes to the apologist of a group of subscribers in New England, who remarked "Owing to the high price of Admiral Byrd, we have Miss Skinner with us this evening." In a Colorado cinema where Miss Skinner appeared, the draw curtains closed at undramatic intervals and opened again hastily. Miss Skinner's remonstrances elicited only this cryptic reply from a stagehand: "It does that. It's the climate."

**"Young America"**

Fox has made a film version of J. F. Ballard's drama of juvenile courts in which Miss Peggy Wood proved herself at home as securely as in musical comedy when Mr. George M. Cohan produced the play some 15 years ago. More is made of the melodramatic possibilities and less of the humorous and pathetic elements in the talking picture version than in the play. Mr. Ralph Bellamy does much with the part of the kindly judge and Master Tommy Conlon is a satisfactorily boyish "delinquent" who finally justifies those who believe in him. Mr. Spencer Tracy, Miss Doris Kenyon, Miss Beryl Mercer, Miss Sara Padden and Robert Homans are in the cast.

**"Soil Is Thirsty"**

"Soil Is Thirsty," a Soviet production, is being released in the United States to the limited audience that awaits these propaganda pictures. No attempt is made to keep the film entertaining to the general audience, so an interest in the aims of the new Russia is needed to see value in this story of the Turkomans, living on the edge of the Kara-Kuma Desert, who could not get enough water for their crops until the Revolution put an end to the dominance of the supply by the local capitalist.

**About the Stock Market**

Mr. Milton Herbert Gropper, having noticed that no plays about Wall Street were to be seen in New York, wrote with a haste that is all too evident a play called "Bulls, Bears and Asses." Before he could get it produced another piece, written in a hurry also, and called "Take My Tip," reached Broadway. But this soon faded away, and Mr. Gropper put his piece on at the Playhouse, beginning May 7, 1932. The general drift of an action that is too involved to be described in detail concerns a man and wife who were separated by the wife's frenzy for speculating in margins during the 1929 boom period. Losing everything, the couple are reconciled in 1932 in the readjustment period—appropriately enough. As the players are required to supply an undue amount of interest on their own accounts, it is well that the play has such a cast as that headed by Mr. John Daly Murphy, Miss Sally Bates, Mr. Hobart Cavanaugh, Mr. Joseph Allen, Mr. Louis Sorin, Miss Elise Bartlett and Miss Olive Reeves-Smith.

## Bach Choral Singing

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

BULKILY and heavily the choral cause for Bach advances here; witness the effort of the New York Oratorio Society and the New York University Glee Club in the B minor Mass, Carnegie Hall, night of May 2, Mr. Albert Stoessel conducting and Mmes. Jeannette Vreeland and Rose Bampton and Messrs. Arthur Hackett, Robert Crawford and Julius Huehn taking the principal vocal rôles. Choristers arrayed rank on rank in semicircular form, a full-sized concert orchestra within the inclosure, a parade of soloists out front, and the director standing high over all upon a railed-in structure, after the fashion of a steamship captain commanding the deck—cast off!

Did Bach, composing his music 200 years ago in a small, albeit princely, community, look forward to such vast conditions of performance? Putting pen to paper to sketch the opening chorus of the mass, did he entertain thought of a ponderous scheme of sonorities like the one provided on this occasion? An impressive start, truly, when, in obedience to the first motions of the baton, so many executants got going in the counterpoint of the "Kyrie eleison."

**The Inner Idea**

Granting, now, that the inner idea, rather than the outer aspect, of a Bach presentation is what counts, and admitting that mere fidelity to the antique serves no necessary purpose, save, perhaps, where a pageant or a costume recital is concerned, let's use the utmost possible common sense in considering how an old set of German pieces, written in cantata style on an ecclesiastical Latin text, was interpreted at the spring meeting of a renowned American singing organization.

After all praise is bestowed on the members of the Oratorio Society and also on the contingent of tenors and basses from New York University for hearty contribution of voice, after every approval is given to the instrumentalists for skillful playing, and finally after appropriate compliments are paid to the artists at the edge of the platform for this or that technical excellence, the evening, as a whole, had less the imprint of Bach upon it than of the composer to whom the society does annual honor in the Christmas season; that is to say, Handel.

Bach and Handel are usually referred to as being precisely contemporary, the one man with the other; and the biographical dictionaries are quoted in evidence. But by a more likely description, they stand a long measure of time apart, Bach figuring in the more or less fettered seventeenth century and Handel in the rather liberated eighteenth. Bach represents a dialectic discipline, Handel a rationalistic one. Bach busies himself with abstractions, while Handel is concerned with actualities. Bach employs a complex, Handel a simple, architectural method. Yet Bach, notwithstanding his fondness for elaboration, is mildly and quietly spoken always; whereas Handel, in spite of his liking for directness, is seldom anything but grandiose and magniloquent.

Bach belongs to the walled-town era, Handel to the modern day of all-the-world-a-city. Accordingly, Bach, when Handelized and modernized by his interpreters, is forced out of proper historic position. The B minor Mass, when sung after a manner suitable to the "Messiah," becomes a misdated document. The Sanctus"—shall we permit it to sound like another "And the Glory of the Lord?" By no means. The "Osanna in excelsis"—shall we regard it as a contrapuntist's notion of a "Hallelujah Chorus"? That won't do, either.

Lest someone should object to this distinction as merely the difference between the popular and the precious, let it be said that Bach, set forth in a restrained, contemplative manner, is more thrilling and more terrible than when done with noise and glamour.

**The People's Chorus**

Let's have singing popular, but let's have things done with understanding as well as with enthusiasm. If it's only a matter of pleasant and sociable getting together, notes and words should be within easy comprehension. The People's Chorus of New York, Mr. L. Camilieri, conductor, gave a program of the light and happy sort at a song festival, Carnegie Hall, in April, and did so in competent as well as charming fashion.

But the Mass in B minor—shall not those who presume to offer it to the public act as though they knew the meaning of the lines they utter? Not difficult, surely, inasmuch as the translation, phrase for phrase, stands printed in the book. Town and gown, the Oratorio Society's citizens could have learned a Latin lesson from their academic associates, had they but taken heed at rehearsal. There was, indeed, an undercurrent of authority and distinction in the performance, noticeable whenever the voices of tenors and bases predominated, as in the "Sanctus"; happily Mr. Stoessel invited in the gleemen of New York University, trained by Mr. Alfred M. Greenfield, to help.

**Some Metropolitan Singers**

To realize what grade of musical institution the Metropolitan Opera is, we have only to attend a concert at which some of its members appear. At the Town Hall, for example, evening of May 3, Miss Myrna Sharlow, soprano, and Mr. Frederick Jagel, tenor, presented duets and groups of airs of greater and smaller sort; and at Carnegie Hall, evening of May 9, Mr. Beniamino Gigli, tenor, assisted by Mr. Claudio Frigerio, a Metropolitan baritone, and by Miss Kathryn Newman, soprano, gave a miscellaneous program. Comparing these performers with others heard from time to time in the two auditoriums, we become assured that the Metropolitan is a house of vocal art in the finest, most exalted meaning.

## Berlin Philharmonic Jubilee

By HUGO LEICHTENTRITT

Berlin

THE chief musical event in April in Berlin was the celebration of the Philharmonic Orchestra's foundation 50 years ago. In a comparatively short time it has acquired a musical excellence which sets it beside orchestras like those of the Berlin and Dresden operas and the Leipzig Gewandhaus. What, however, distinguishes it from these is its thoroughly democratic constitution. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra has never, until the last few years, depended on outside help, but has always been an independent, self-supporting, self-governed little republic, with strict laws. It chooses its own conductors and concertmasters and from the start has known how to get the best available material. Hans von Bülow, its first great master and educator, was its conductor from 1887 to 1894. Then followed an interregnum of guest-conductors: Richard Strauss, Gustav Mahler, Felix Mottl, Hermann Levy from Munich and Ernst von Schuch from Dresden. Finally, Artur Nikisch was appointed permanent conductor and between 1895 and 1922 this great artist won for the orchestra European fame. In 1922 Nikisch was succeeded by Dr. Wilhelm Furtwängler, the present conductor.

Two festival concerts celebrated the occasion. Representatives of the German Government, the city of Berlin and many musical organizations delivered addresses and congratulations. The two concerts were artistic events of the first order. At the first concert Bach's B minor Suite for flute and orchestra started the program. The solo was delightfully played by Albert Harzer, a great virtuoso of his instrument.

Next followed a new orchestral composition by Paul Hindemith, written expressly for this occasion and dedicated to Furtwängler and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. It is a set of variations, entitled "Philharmonic Concert," and is full of Hindemith's characteristic good humor. The piece is designed with a view to showing the brilliant technical powers of the orchestra in all its sections. Single instruments, as well as the various groups of strings, woodwind and brass instruments collectively are given ample opportunity to show their virtuosity. This valuable and interesting composition would become still more effective by condensation and the shortening of its somewhat diffuse central section. A magnificent performance of Anton Bruckner's glorious Seventh Symphony showed Furtwängler's art in the treatment of complicated and monumental musical structures.

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which constituted the second program, was presented by Furtwängler in a memorable performance. The finely trained Bruno Kittl chorus, an exceptionally efficient quartet of solo singers (Ria Ginster, Frieda Dieroff, Helge Roswänge and Rudolf Bockelmann) helped to make this concert a profoundly stirring experience.

The various series of symphony concerts are now coming to a close. The last Philharmonic concert had a rather popular program which included Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Bach's Concerto for three pianos (played by three excellent Berlin pianists, Georg Bertram, Bruno Eisner and Franz Elsborn) aroused storms of applause. The novelty of the program was a Suite of old English melodies, effectively transcribed for orchestra by Max Ettinger. These charming tunes were originally written for the harpsichord, about 1600.

Bruno Walter's final concert was also of a popular character. After homage was paid to Haydn by a delightful performance of the "Symphonic Concertante," Walter himself played Mozart's D minor Concerto with remarkable pianistic art, conducting the orchestra at the same time from the piano. Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony closed the concert impressively.

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## Whitney Museum's Summer Show

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

FOR many persons the significance of the Whitney Museum of American Art is just beginning to appear. Four exhibitions devoted to this institution's collections have now been held, the latest being a summer show that is to continue until October, except for the month of August when the building at 10 West Eighth Street will be closed. The variety of the museum's possessions became evident with the newest show, which reflects the character of the collections as a whole.

Altogether, this museum, founded and endowed by Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, owns some 500 paintings in oil and water color, and approximately 700 drawings, etchings and lithographs, concerned primarily with living artists, although works by men of an earlier generation are represented. Essentially the collections represent what might be termed an experimental rather than an academic viewpoint, so far as contemporary artists are concerned. Since this tone of the museum is implicit in all its showings, there is scant reason to quarrel with the tune that the founder of the institution chooses to play. Certainly this museum performs a distinctive service to American art in the making, in providing a dignified setting for the work of the men and women of the day while they are undergoing the test of time that will separate the permanent from the topical in interest.

As Mrs. Whitney began buying the work of many painters before they "arrived," the collections take on a special significance with the important examples of Kroll, McFee, Pollett, O'Keefe, du Bois, Marin, Glackens, Marsh, Speicher, Kent, Luks, Brook, Sloan, Sterne, Burchfield, Klitgaard, Demuth, Myers, Kunoyoshi, Fiene, Stella, Hart and Coleman—all in the front rank of art news where gallery exhibitions are held in other parts of the town.

Painters who have passed, and are here characteristically represented, include La Farge, Bellows, Twachtman, Eakins, Davies, Ryder, Homer Henri, Prendergast, Beaux, Blakelock; and among the sculptors who left their mark on the æsthetic record are Grafly, Bartlett, French, Saint Gaudens.

It is good to see the work of these men shown with the contemporary pictures of such men as Mr. Louis Michel Eilshemius, whose pictures have been so debated this season; Mr. Charles Sheeler, who sees the modern world in terms of machine-like precision and hard edges; Mr. John Steuart Curry, who might be called the Sinclair Lewis of the paint brush; Mr. Edward Hopper, realist who declined the accolade of the National Academy this season; Mr. Stuart Davis, who goes serenely upon his surréaliste way, though his paintings to laymen look like nothing so much as miniature stage settings, and Mr. Franklin Watkins, whose explosive compositions have caused such reverberations during the past year wherever art is discussed in the United States.

Herself a sculptor, Mrs. Whitney has provided adequate isolated settings for small figures through the painting galleries, and has devised a sculpture hall for an assemblage of the larger works, with the powder blue of the brick walls providing brilliance of the bronzes. Here are heads or figures by Davidson, Macmonnies, Lachaise and Zorach, Fraser, Flannagan, O'Connor, Diederich, Faggi and a score of others, with two examples of Mrs. Whitney's modeling holding their own with the rest, the whole evoking the distinctive "creative" effect that is the distinguishing air of the lively institution which she has been instrumental in adding to the city's list of places that visitors should not miss.

E. C. S.

## London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

MISS SYLVIA GOSSE is again one of the most prominent contributors to the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists, now on view in its Suffolk Street galleries. Beautiful in its soft, radiant and aerial color is her "Spain, 1931," an impression of a street crowd in Madrid, with a beautifully drawn horse's head appearing among a mass of human heads and figures. This is a vivid piece of actuality, a page torn from the book of life, the record of a memorable experience translated into terms of vibrating color and close-knit design.

Daughter of that distinguished man of letters, Sir Edmund Gosse, and pupil of Mr. Walter Richard Sickert, Miss Gosse has developed an impressionist style of her own which, added to her keen sense of human values has placed her in the front rank of contemporary English painters.

Mr. Bertram Nicholls, the president of this society, shows two pictures which have his accustomed craftsmanship and fine quality of paint. "A Glimpse of Atrani" is a small painting of the white houses of this Italian town seen piled up against the majestic, gray-brown cliffs of the background. Larger and a little lighter in its color scheme is another admirable composition, "The Pacific of Dublin, Falmouth," showing an old sailing ship in the Cornish harbor, the whole picture being particularly attractive in its still but limpid glow of light.

Mr. Nicholls in his own admirable way has shown how a modern artist can keep individuality while basing his work on the old landscape tradition of Richard Wilson and Cotman. Similar aims animate his friend Mr. P. H. Padwick, who shows two dignified, old-style landscapes, rather somber in color, but always decorative and spacious in design. Miss Ethel Walker's "Portrait of My Stepmother" and Mr. R. O. Dunlop's portrait studies are other notable oils, while the water colors include some accomplished contributions from Mr. Charles Ince, Mr. J. Littlejohns and Mr. Hirst Walker.

**Mr. Matthew Smith**

Mr. Matthew Smith, whose new paintings are being shown at the Arthur Tooth Galleries in New Bond Street, is a powerful colorist. He succeeds in orchestrating the richest and most vivid hues into decorative harmony. His daring in color is exemplified in "Bouquet," a flower piece made up of a variety of reds relieved only by a few green leaves. Though he boldly juxtaposes pinks, magentas and vermilions against a flow of crimson, he manages to make each hue sing out with vivid clearness and yet take its part in the general scheme. In his figure paintings he is a little influenced by Rouault, and his forms are apt to be ruggedly constructed and loose in design; but in his latest works there is a welcome move toward more refinement, and two portrait studies of young women are the more pleasing because they have strength without brutality.

Mr. Reginald F. Wells is showing a collection of his sculpture and pottery at 44 Bedford Square, by kind permission of the Countess of Oxford. His work has never been seen to better advantage than in these stately rooms, where the visitor can see exactly how his bronzes and pots take their place in an artistically furnished home. Inspired by the work of the Chinese masters of the Sung period, Mr. Wells is one of the most accomplished of modern potters. His pieces by repeated firings have a glow of color and beauty of glaze that make them masterpieces. His pots also have great beauty in their forms, as well as a wide range in their color. But the achievements of Mr. Wells as a potter should not tempt people to forget that he began as a sculptor and that his small bronzes are still among the most precious things of their kind that our generation has seen. His "Cart Horse" is a classic. In addition to this and many other animal pieces he has executed some beautiful and moving statuettes of mothers and children. The present collection also includes his bronze mask of Mr. Charles Ricketts, R. A., one of Mr. Wells's rare excursions into portraiture, and a noble piece of work commemorating a great scholar.

**Mr. Michael Rothenstein**

At the Warren Gallery in Maddox Street is an exhibition of paintings and water colors by Mr. Michael Rothenstein, the younger son of Sir William Rothenstein. Michael is quite a young man and his work is still in a transitional stage, but already it reveals much promise in its seriousness and quality of imagination. The sound foundation on which he is building may be seen in his wash drawings; his interior, "Dawn," of a girl by a window, appeals alike by the poetry of its conception, its good drawing, dignified design and fine tonal qualities.

His feeling for romance is seen in his water colors, of which two figure compositions, "Haymakers" and "Green Willow," are really small decorative panels rather than "sketches." There is a vibrating quality of light as well as rhythmical composition in both these, and also in his pure landscape "Spring and Winter," in which imagination is blended with delicate impressionism. Another fair-sized water color, "The Footpath Way," is classic rather than romantic in its clear-cut definition and general adherence to an "Old English" style. There is a similar clean definition in his simply handled oil painting, "Mother and Child," but there is more atmospheric quality in a smaller oil painting, "The Chapel Gate," in which both figure and landscape background are very delicately handled.

## Shakespeare Memorial Theater

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Stratford-upon-Avon

STRATFORD'S new Shakespeare Memorial Theater, as regards elevation and exterior, has been, and is being, much criticized, both in and out of the press. For my own part, in common with many others present for the opening on April 23, I find no substantial cause for such clamor. The structure is severely plain; but this modern, massive cubic style of architecture conveys, to me, a fine impression of efficient durability, an impression surely appropriate to a playhouse wherein will be acted dramas that epitomize English national history, and go back, in historical theme, as far as the reign of King John. Again, the dominance, in this building, of the horizontal line conveys a pleasing sense of poise and serenity, while the warm, red brickwork helps to mitigate a certain coldness that might else be considered almost repellently austere.

Seen at a distance, from north or south, the foreshortened ensembles are dignified and impressive; but it is to be hoped that the large spaces of blank wall, on the front facing the river, will one day be decoratively relieved. Also that the incongruous remains of the old theater will be replaced, as soon as possible, by a new library and picture gallery, designed to conform with the main structure. The interior, by general consent, is commodious, comfortable and wholly pleasing to the eye.

The afternoon proceedings inside the theater began with a recitation by Miss Lilah McCarthy (Lady Keeble), of an ode written for the occasion by the Poet Loureate, Mr. John Masefield, after which the curtain rose upon the first part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV." The company had been rehearsing strenuously—day and night, almost—six plays for a fortnight; they were acting, upon a great occasion, in a large, new theater of which they had not yet got the pitch, before an audience many of whom were obviously more interested in the building than in the play. Naturally, therefore, the performance was no more than moderate. As some of the players were almost inaudible, we began to have grave doubts concerning the acoustic properties of the theater, until the advent of Miss Fabia Drake—who was excellent as Lady Percy—made it instantly clear that words well spoken could be perfectly well heard.

Th evening performance of "Henry IV" (Part two) was a vast deal better; and was greatly enjoyed by an audience, which, in common with the players, was now beginning to get the feel of the house, and to shake off the disturbing factors of the occasion. Pardonable uneasiness was overcome; and Mr. Roy Byford set a good example by showing his old, true and joyous form, as Falstaff, in a play which—perhaps because it is more varied—seems to be dramatically more acceptable than Part one.

Mr. Wilfred Walter, who had stood out as Hotspur, in the afternoon, proved again his versatility and skill in the exuberant explosiveness of Pistol; Mr. Kenneth Wicksteed repeated a clever piece of inarticulate acting as Bardolph; the King and Prince of Messrs. Randle Ayrton and Gyles Isham provided the poetry of the play. I should, however, have liked to see Shallow and Silence handled with a rather lighter touch than was given them, on this occasion, by Mr. Eric Maxon and Mr. Eugene Wellesley. Miss Dorothy Massingham made Doll Tearsheet vividly natural and realistic—a performance of much value to the play—and we all appreciated Miss Hilda Coxhead's clean audibility in the epilogue.

The new settings were frequently applauded at the rise of the curtain. Most of those present, I think—myself excluded – enjoyed, toward the close, the mechanically propelled street backgrounds, which up-to-date equipment of the new playhouse makes possible.

PERCY ALLEN.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Importance of Being a "Nobody"

EMILY DICKINSON, in a moment of inspiration, gave the world a poem which has made a deep impression upon a multitude of readers who perhaps do not even know the name of its author. It is a slight thing of two verses, but it would be the height of folly to regard it as a trivial thing. The poem has its kernel in the first two lines:

"I'm nobody! . . . Are you nobody, too?"

And so it extends the hand of friendship to the common folks, a joyous little piece dedicated to all who, for want of a better term, care to include themselves among the "nobodies." Had it gone to greater length, it might have revealed some of the countless adventures, the hopes, the struggles, and the victories of the men and women who make up the bulk of the population. But that was not its purpose. Yet it did show that there are advantages in being away from the constant glare of the spotlight.

"How dreary to be somebody!
How public, like a frog,
To tell your name the livelong day
To an admiring bog."

It is not my purpose to disparage the hero. He, to our delight, is ever with us. Carlyle sang of him as a poet, as a king, as a man of letters. Lesser writers have told us of his exploits on the battlefield; and, if the battlefield is gradually falling into the limbo of things forgotten, he still has the glories of the sky and the sea and the earth. All honor to him for his courage, his endurance, his resource. But the hero would be the last, we think, to confine the record of history to the deeds of the great alone. There are few great men and women in the world. But the "nobodies" number millions—the people who toil and spin.

Someone has said that, if you would maintain the slightest belief in human heroism, you must never make a pilgrimage to see the hero. Strange, yet true. How different with your "nobody," your commonplace man of the soil or the illimitable deeps. I make no pretense about my own feelings, when I say I like to watch a man break stones by the road. I like to watch a fisherman mend his nets. I thrill at the sight of a plowman turning the earth with his share, as the crows wheel and dip behind him. Nor do I find less joy in watching the shavings curl before the plane, as the carpenter smooths with unerring strokes the sweet-smelling pine or oak.

There is an abiding interest in the "nobody." Jean François Millet revealed it in beautiful impressions he gave of a "Man with Hoe," a woman shearing sheep, sowers and binders, a peasant grafting a tree—the humble tasks of everyday existence giving inspiration to his brush. He showed that the lowly are not necessarily low, and that they have a place in the arts from which the finest of classic forms cannot exclude them. So did Tolstoi. Did not the Russian nobleman give up his fortune to help the poor and distressed, don the humble garments and live the humble life of a man of the soil?

It is of the "nobody," therefore, that we sing. For being a "nobody" deprives no one of sincerity or charm. It enlists him or her in the great army of the reputationless, but the compensations are not to be underestimated. Think, by contrast, what it means to be among the "somebodies." Has not their lot been vividly illustrated in "The Twa Dogs"?

"An e'en their sports, their balls an' races,
Their galloping thro' public places,
There's sic parade, sic pomp, an' art,
The joy can scarcely reach the heart."

Too often world standards are set by those who "pant after the ideal," those select people in whose hearts appearances seem to strike awe. Is not too often an adverse judgment passed upon those who utter an ungrammatical phrase or whose days are spent in the tasks of the hand, not the head? Power, position and plenty. These three, to some, constitute the triumph of human endeavor. The ennobling influence of a sweet character passes their comprehension. For they have no kinship with a "nobody."

It was in no idle moment that George Eliot turned her facile pen to the unsung portion of the human race. "All honor and reverence to the divine beauty of form!" she wrote. "Let us cultivate it to the utmost in men, women, and children—in our gardens and in our houses. But let us love that other beauty too, which lies in no secret of proportion, but in the secret of deep human sympathy. . . . It is more needful that I should have a fibre of sympathy connecting me with that vulgar citizen who weighs out my sugar in a vilely-assorted cravat and waistcoat, than with the handsomest rascal in red scarf and green feathers;—more needful that my heart should swell with loving admiration at some trait of gentle goodness in faulty people who sit at the same hearth with me . . . than at the deeds of heroes whom I shall never know except by hearsay."

I once knew a woman with a beautiful character to whom the village was completely indifferent. A slave to her task, she was always ready to help and comfort. Always joyful, she had no regrets at her humble station. And if she found any reason to raise a finger of protest against conditions, it was only when select people tried to chill her by indifference or injure her with their prejudices. No better friend was ever available than this "nobody."

All honor to the "somebody," and all hail to the "nobody." If it were not for the "nobody" there would seldom be a "somebody." What would the parade be without the masses that line the sidewalks and cheer as the floats go by? What the circus without the responsive glow of enthusiasm, tier upon tier in the amphitheater? The performers are important, but the audience is equally so. In politics, no less than entertainments. "My faith in the people who govern," said Dickens once at a gathering in Manchester, "is infinitesimal. My faith in the people governed is illimitable."

Thus a great English novelist on the importance of being a "nobody."

W. W. C.


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## Dryden's Poetry and Prose

It is a famous, or at least a notorious phrase of Pater's, that Dryden's fondness for distinguishing prose from poetry came somewhat oddly from a man whose own verse was so prosaic. But if Pater, himself so well able to make distinctions, had been less blinded by the poetic fashions of his day, he might have seen that this very "prosaic" quality of Dryden's verse was precisely that which enabled him to distinguish poetry from prose. Both for him were instruments for the communication of thought and feeling — not, heaven forbid! for the expression of a personality — instruments, moreover, which needed to be hammered and forged into shape, to be refined down and sharpened to the utmost.

The chief work of his long, patiently arduous life consisted in creating a language fit for civilized Englishmen to use; that he should have done this was no mere accidental result of his writings, but a task he undertook in full consciousness of what he was doing. He saw, what others at the same time were seeing, what had indeed been seen before them, that English poetry, if it were to develop, must recover some of the properties of prose, properties which, if it had not altogether lost them, it was at least in danger of losing, those especially of clarity, directness of statement, immediacy of effect and of nervous strength and suppleness.

Poetry, however, is more concentrated than prose, which, so we read in the preface to the Fables, "allows more liberty of thought; and the expression is more easy, when unconfined by numbers." The difference for Dryden was not one of kind but of degree; poetry must be as nourishing as prose. . . . The other harmony of prose could be more diffuse, even rambling. And if we read Dryden's prose and Dryden's poetry with the smallest attention, we perceive that the difference—and surely it is marked enough—consists as much in the greater concentration of music as it does in the closer compactness of thought. Lucid and concise as his prose is, his poetry, especially when he is writing satire, and hardly less so when he is didactic, is a miracle of comprehension, and, besides, consummately musical — BONAMY DOBRÉE, in "A Variety of Ways."

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

*The Artist's Twin Children: From a Painting by Claude Buck*

## Aunt Pullet Shows Her New Bonnet

"Mrs. Gray has sent home my new bonnet, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet, in a pathetic tone, as Mrs. Tulliver adjusted her cap.

"Has she, sister?" said Mrs. Tulliver with an air of much interest. "And how do you like it?"

"It's apt to make a mess with clothes, taking 'em out and putting 'em in again," said Mrs. Pullet, drawing a bunch of keys from her pocket and looking at them earnestly, "but it 'ud be a pity for you to go away without seeing it. There's no knowing what may happen."

Mrs. Pullet shook her head slowly at this last serious consideration, which determined her to single out a particular key. "I'm afraid it'll be troublesome to you getting it out, sister," said Mrs. Tulliver, "but I should like to see what sort of a crown she's made you."

Mrs. Pullet rose with a melancholy air and unlocked one wing of a very bright wardrobe, where you might hastily suppose she would find the new bonnet. Not at all. Such a supposition could only have arisen from a far too superficial acquaintance with the habits of the Dodgson family. In this wardrobe Mrs. Pullet was seeking something small enough to be hidden among layers of linen—it was a door key.

"You must come with me into the best room," said Mrs. Pullet.

"May the children come, too, sister?" inquired Mrs. Tulliver, who saw that Maggie and Lucy were looking rather eager.

"Well!" said Aunt Pullet reflectively, "it'll perhaps be safer for 'em to come—they'll be touching something if we leave 'em behind."

So they went in procession along the bright and slippery corridor, dimly lighted by the semi-lunar top of the window which rose above the closed shutter: it was really quite solemn. Aunt Pullet paused and unlocked a door which opened on something still more solemn than the passage: a darkened room. . . . Everything that was not shrouded stood with its legs upwards. Lucy laid hold of Maggie's frock, and Maggie's heart beat rapidly.

Aunt Pullet half-opened the shutter and then unlocked the wardrobe, with a melancholy deliberateness. . . . The delicious scent of rose-leaves that issued from the wardrobe made the process of taking out sheet after sheet of silver paper quite pleasant to assist at, though the sight of the bonnet at last was an anti-climax to Maggie, who would have preferred something more strikingly preternatural. But few things could have been more impressive to Mrs. Tulliver. She looked all round it in silence for some moments, and then said emphatically, "Well, sister, I'll never speak against full crowns again." It was a great concession, and Mrs. Pullet felt it; she felt something was due to it.

"You'd like to see it on, sister?" she said, sadly. "I'll open the shutter a bit further."

"Well, if you don't mind taking off your cap, sister," said Mrs. Tulliver.

Mrs. Pullet took off her cap, displaying the brown silk scalp with a jutting promontory of curls which was common to the more mature and judicious women of those times, and placing the bonnet on her head, turned slowly round, like a draper's lay figure, that Mrs. Tulliver might miss no point of view.

"I've sometimes thought there's a loop too much o' ribbon on this left side, sister, what do you think?" said Mrs. Pullet.

Mrs. Tulliver looked earnestly at the point indicated, and turned her head on one side. "Well, I think it's best as it is; if you meddled with it, sister, you might repent."

"That's true," said Aunt Pullet, taking off the bonnet and looking at it contemplatively.

"How much might she charge you for that bonnet, sister?" said Mrs. Tulliver, whose mind was actively engaged on the possibility of getting a humble imitation of this chef-d'œuvre made from a piece of silk she had at home.

Mrs. Pullet screwed up her mouth and shook her head, and then whispered, "Pullet pays for it; he said I was to have the best bonnet at Garum Church, let the next best be whose it would."—From "The Mill on the Floss," by GEORGE ELIOT.

IN THE middle West Mr. Claude Buck, the artist, is a quiet man whose whole talent has been given enthusiastically to his art and who has never been inclined to discuss in public either himself or his work. Nevertheless, the quality of that work, because of its steady improvement during the last few years, is forcing its author into a certain prominence.

That is to say, last winter Mr. Buck received the First Logan Medal and prize in the Chicago Artists' Exhibition, at the Art Institute. And, further, he won the popularity award and gold medal of the Painters' and Sculptors' Association, with his beautifully painted canvas showing a young girl sunk in the depths of an immense armchair, her head resting on her hand. Mr. Buck spent six weeks over that canvas, four entire days over one little finger alone —that which dents the cheek of the girl.

In contrast to the allurements of the modernists, Mr. Buck is faithful to classical ideals; he feels that the classical style in painting has proved its right to live, has definite appeal to the human heart, and will probably survive long after the passing of current fads. Always he paints meticulously, giving freely the best of his understanding and skill.

The parrot in this painting of "The Artist's Twin Children" has not long been attached to them, but its present loyalty is none the less ardent. "Polly" or "Polycarp" belonged to the family of Mr. Rufus Dawes, but not so long ago Mrs. Dawes presented the bird to the Buck children. "Polly" was lonely, it seems, with no young companionship. No wonder, then, that the little Bucks, since their portrait must be painted, insisted that "Polly" join them. The composition of this picture is most unusual, the handling of the paint characteristic of Mr. Buck's faculty of keeping extraordinarily close to nature while still preserving the feeling of paint quality throughout.

## Russian Schoolboys Of Thirty Years Ago

It is very flattering to us as a race that in most wealthy or princely Russian families you will find the person in charge of the children is generally an Englishman or Englishwoman. I was talking some years ago to an aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Serge. He began in French, as usual, then drifted off into Russian, and finally broke into English. He hesitated occasionally for a word, but had absolutely no foreign accent. I asked him how long he had been in England and he said he had never been there, but had had an English governess. Till he was ten, he said, he had never spoken any language but English, and only started learning Russian when he went to school.

The Russians have a great reputation for being such excellent linguists, but I fancy the real reason of their success is that they start their children at the foreign languages from their infancy. You hear little Russian children speaking a medley of Russian, English, French, and German, and you generally find the accent in each language is good.

Certainly the results obtained are more beneficial and practical than the usual result of our English method of stuffing the children with the grammar of the language, with no colloquial practice. When I left school I had quite a good knowledge of French grammar, and I knew the irregular verbs, etc., excellently; but I could not say the simplest sentence, and when I had to travel in France was simply stranded unless I found someone who spoke English. Another advantage of the Russian system is that the children naturally do not suffer from that bane of most English people learning a foreign language—shyness, a terror of making mistakes, and so being ridiculous.

The Russians have a wonderful respect for our institutions and our civilization, also they are brought up on our literature. Every Russian boy knows his Dickens, probably better than the average English boy. The English boy has an enormous selection to choose from, and is likely to vote Dickens old-fashioned, but he is loved in Russia—a very simple eliminated edition, for very young children, a somewhat more advanced one, and the full translation. I have never met a Russian child who did not know "Our Mutual Friend," "Nicholas Nickleby," etc. The same may be said of Shakespeare. The children learn the plays at school, and they constantly see them at the theatre. Russian theatres are very fond of giving Shakespeare's plays, and the theatre is looked on as quite one of the factors in a child's education.—From "Russia," by G. DOBSON, H. M. GROVE and H. STEWART.

## Les Anges qui montent et qui descendent

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI les vérités qu'enseigne la Bible, ce qui touche peut-être par-dessus tout le cœur de l'homme, c'est le fait que Dieu, l'Amour divin, a constamment soin des Siens. Le Maître illustra bien à propos cette vérité par la parabole de l'homme qui laisse ses quatre-vingt-dix-neuf brebis au désert pour aller chercher la brebis perdue. La même vérité fut également illustrée par Jésus dans la parabole de l'enfant prodigue, où il dit notamment que le père courut à la rencontre de son fils repentant lorsque celui-ci "était encore loin." Quel réconfort offre l'assurance de la sollicitude divine, inlassable et constante, à ceux qui sont lassés par la longueur du chemin et fatigués du péché! Les bras de l'Amour infini et divin nous sont toujours ouverts; ils sont toujours là pour nous accueillir, nous soulager et nous sauver.

Jérémie entrevit cette vérité lumineuse lorsqu'il écrivit faisant allusion à Jérusalem: "L'Éternel m'est apparu de loin et m'a dit: Je t'ai aimée d'un amour éternel; c'est pourquoi j'ai conservé pour toi ma miséricorde." Plusieurs siècles auparavant, Jacob avait senti l'influence de l'Amour divin qui réconforte et élève, car il eut en songe la vision d'une échelle dont le sommet "touchait aux cieux," et il vit que "des anges de Dieu montaient et descendaient le long de cette échelle." S'éveillant de son sommeil, Jacob put dire avec assurance: "Certainement l'Éternel est présent dans ce lieu. . . . C'est bien ici la maison de Dieu; c'est ici la porte des cieux!" Les messages de Dieu, qui "descendaient," avaient touché son sens de vie limité par la terre; et ceux qui "montaient" avaient élevé sa pensée jusqu'à ce qu'il entrevit le fait spirituel que Dieu est toujours présent. *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* montre clairement ce qu'était cette vision de Jacob,—ces anges qui "montaient et descendaient." A la page 298 de ce livre, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Les anges sont des pensées pures émanant de Dieu, des pensées ailées de Vérité et d'Amour, quel que puisse être leur individualisme."

Le lieu où l'on abandonne ses ambitions terrestres et ses faux espoirs, est celui où les divins messages de l'Amour attendent qu'on les reconnaisse. Lorsque les espérances humaines nous ont fait défaut, que les amis nous ont trompés et que les joies se sont ternies, les anges de Dieu, qui descendent, éveillent la pensée de son faux rêve et nous apprennent à ne plus compter sur ce qui est faux ou passager; et les anges de Dieu qui montent, guident la pensée vers le divin Principe de tout être réel. Le premier ange dont l'influence se fasse sentir sur la pensée est peut-être le désir nouvellement éveillé de mener une vie meilleure; peut-être retourne-t-on simplement à Dieu par une prière sincère pour avoir la santé; peut-être est-on prêt à mettre sa confiance en Dieu pour la solution d'un problème d'affaires qui semble difficile. Mais c'est toujours l'Amour qui nous appelle et cherche à nous éveiller. Une pensée du Père céleste est venue jusqu'à nous, là où nous sommes, et nous invite à lever les yeux. L'ascension de la pensée commence dès que nous répondons à ces messagers angéliques et leur obéissons. Ils porteront la pensée toujours plus haut, loin de ce qui est vil, de ce qui cause la souffrance et le désespoir, jusqu'à ce que nous atteignions au vrai sens de vie en Dieu. Nous constaterons alors que la santé est le fait spirituel, que le succès et la prospérité représentent le véritable état de l'homme réel.

L'auteur se souvient qu'elle fut un jour éveillée par le contact d'une pensée angélique, et passa du désespoir à l'espérance courageuse. La faiblesse et la douleur constante l'avaient contrainte de s'aliter à nouveau. Avant d'avoir recours à la Science Chrétienne, elle s'était adressée à la chirurgie, dont elle ne pouvait rien attendre. Dans son désespoir, elle tourna son visage du côté du mur, et pria. Dieu parla à sa conscience par l'un de Ses anges—par ce verset de l'Écriture: "Déchargez-vous sur lui de tous vos soucis, parce qu'il a soin de vous." La promesse de sollicitude divine était si rassurante que le soulagement fut immédiat. Pleine de confiance dans le fait que la Parole de Dieu guérit, elle se leva; et sa pensée monta sur les ailes de la louange et de la reconnaissance, car elle sentait combien la révélation de la Science Chrétienne rapproche le genre humain du Père céleste. Au bout de quelque temps, la santé parfaite se manifesta, et s'est maintenue depuis nombre d'années.

Bien des difficultés financières ont également été résolues par le ministère des anges de Dieu qui nous rendent capables de lever les yeux. Le chagrin s'adoucit lorsqu'on reconnaît que l'homme vit à jamais dans la Vie divine et l'Amour divin, et que la perte n'est que l'apparence d'une ombre terrestre. En vérité, aucune situation n'est trop sombre pour que l'aide, le courage et la guérison ne puissent se trouver par une meilleure compréhension de Dieu et une obéissance plus fidèle.

Si ceux qui désirent connaître cette voie veulent étudier les Écritures ainsi que *Science et Santé*, et suivre les enseignements contenus dans ces livres, ils commenceront à regarder les problèmes à travers la lentille de la connaissance spirituelle et de la vision inspirée; et ils constateront que ces problèmes sont résolus.

*Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).*

## Conquest

Up, for the march has begun!
Forward and onward the press!
Swift move the hurrying ranks,
Emerald file after file,
Grasses and reeds of the marsh,
Grasses of meadow and hill,
Clover and buttercup blooms
Led by the dominant wind.
Many-voiced the acclaim
From myriad, murmuring leaves
Of poplar and maple astir.
Loud is the drum of the bee;
Strong is the music and sweet
Pouring from jubilant throats
Of sparrow and glad bob-o-link.
Bright are the pennons that wave
Far in the radiant air,
Gold of the brave fleur-de-lis
Set in long banners of green,
On to the conquest we move.
An irresistible host,
Thrilled by a single desire—
The kingdom of beauty is won!

—MARGARET SHERWOOD, in "The Upper Slopes."

## Angels, Ascending and Descending

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

PERHAPS no teaching of the Bible makes a stronger appeal to the human heart than that divine Love, God, is ever caring for His own. The Master aptly illustrated this truth by the parable of the man who left his ninety and nine sheep to find one which was lost. Once again Jesus illustrated the same truth when he related the parable of the prodigal son and gave emphasis to the fact that when the repentant son was "yet a great way off" the father ran to meet him. What comfort for the way-weary and sin-worn is to be found in the assurance of God's ceaseless, untiring care! The outstretched arm of infinite divine Love is ever ready to welcome, to relieve, and to save!

Jeremiah glimpsed this illuminating fact when he wrote, "The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee." Centuries before, Jacob felt the comforting, uplifting touch of divine Love when he saw in a dream the vision of a ladder whose top "reached to heaven," and beheld "the angels of God ascending and descending on it." Awaking out of his sleep, he expressed the assurance, "Surely the Lord is in this place; . . . this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." God's messages, "descending," had reached his earthbound sense of life, and, "ascending," lifted his thought until he glimpsed the spiritual truth that God is ever present. This "ascending and descending" of angels which Jacob visioned is made plain in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 298), where Mrs. Eddy writes, "Angels are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individualism may be."

The place where one is abandoning his earthly ambitions or false hopes is the place where Love's divine messages are awaiting recognition. When in one's experience human hopes have failed, friends have betrayed, or joys have dimmed, the angels of God, "descending," waken thought from the false dream of dependence upon the fleeting or false, and, "ascending," guide thought to the divine Principle of all real being. The first angel that touches thought may be an awakening desire for a better life; it may be a simple turning to God with an honest prayer for health; or it may be a willingness to trust in God when seeking the solution of a perplexing business problem. But it is Love's call to awake. A thought from the heavenly Father has come to us, where we are, with a call to look up. The ascension of thought begins when we answer and follow these angel-messages. They will carry thought upward, away from the sordid, the suffering, and the despairing, until a true sense of life in God is attained, wherein health is found to be the spiritual fact, and success and prosperity the true status of the real man.

The writer recalls an instance in her own experience when she was aroused from despair to hope and courage through the touch of an angel-thought. Constant pain and weakness had compelled her to return to bed. Surgery had been resorted to before she turned to Christian Science; so there was no hope from that source. In despair she turned her face to the wall and prayed. God spoke to her consciousness through one of His angels—the verse of Scripture, "Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you." So assuring was the promise of God's care that the pain was immediately relieved. She arose with the confidence that the Word of God does heal; and her thought ascended in a song of praise and gratitude for the revelation of Christian Science, which is bringing mankind nearer to the heavenly Father. After a time perfect health was gained, and it has remained through many years.

Financial difficulties, too, have frequently been solved by the ministrations of His angels which enable one to look up. Sorrow has been assuaged when it has been recognized that man lives forever in divine Life and Love, and that loss is but a seeming earthly shadow. In fact, there is no experience so dark but help, and cheer, and healing can be found through a better understanding of God and a closer walk with Him.

If those who desire to know this way will study the Scriptures, together with Science and Health, and will follow the teaching to be found therein, they will begin to regard problems through the lens of spiritual knowing and of inspired vision, and will find them solved.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## *Southland*

I had almost forgotten
In the years that I had been away
How sweet the South is—
How sweet and how benign;
But now it all comes back to me
Like an old dream
Forgotten and then recalled again.

After one day
Crossing the Oklahoma plains—
Arkansas hill country
Scented with sassafras, cedar and spicewood,
Forests on fire with sumac and sweet gum.—
Lowlands green gold with the green gold of rice fields,
Cotton plantations asleep in the sun;
Green-shuttered white houses in groves of dark cypress,
Log cabins with hearth fires that gleam red through the dusk;
Plantation bells ringing and singing black workers
That bend in white fields with black friezes of pine.

Then Tennessee with her broad, brown rivers
Crawling like monstrous snakes across the land—
Tennessee with her flowerlike cities
Set on her hills that are soft to the eye
As the speech of her people is soft to the ear.—
Tennessee with white-pillared old mansions
Crowning the high spots, half hidden in trees—
Tennessee filled with the scents of magnolia,
Marigolds, camomile, basil and thyme.

North Carolina—and the Great Smoky Mountains
Hiding their heads in a lavender haze;
Forests of hemlock, black spruce and white poplar
Mirrored in lakes of heaven's own blue.—
Mocking birds, wrens and cardinal grosbeaks
Filling the clear air with color and song—
North Carolina scented with balsam,
Hickory smoke and resinous pine.

South Carolina—black swamps and green marshes,
Pine trees and live oaks festooned with gray moss.—
Languid old Charleston with quaint gabled houses
And gardens where fig trees lean over the walls,
That enfold the sweet odors of sun-smitten jasmine,
And roses that hang from the trellises there.—
Charleston, with memories of days of past splendor
When gay lords and ladies and merchants and slaves
Moved through these sunny, pine-scented avenues.—
Beautiful Charleston, asleep by the sea.

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.


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# STOCKS SHOW SMALL LOSSES FOR SESSION

## Scattered Selling Features Quiet Trading—Closing Tone Heavy

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—There was some retarding of the decline of the last two sessions in today's stock market, but net losses of fractions to a point or more embraced most of the list.

After showing rather pronounced heaviness in the first hour, the list recovered a little in the late dealings, some issues rallying as much as a point, but a heavy undertone prevailed at the close. The turnover for the two-hour session was only about half a million shares.

Washington continued to hold the attention of financial quarters, as week-end reports from industry and trade failed to clarify the outlook. But fresh developments of an impelling character were lacking.

Such shares as American Telephone, United States Steel, American Can and General Motors closed virtually unchanged. The selling continued of a scattered nature, and affected principally some of the merchandising issues, rails and utilities. Brokerage quarters felt that the selling still reflected largely the dropping of weak holdings upon a market all but devoid of buying power.

Woolworth was a soft spot, losing more than 2 points. Net losses of a point or so were registered in Santa Fe, Union Pacific, American Water Works, Case, Eastman, Norfolk & Western, New Haven and Standard Oil of New Jersey. New Haven preferred lost 3 points.

Some quarters in Wall Street heard rumors of fresh constructive developments impending in Washington, but no inkling as to their nature was given, and since this rumor is such a frequent one, it failed to prompt any notable short covering.

Advices from the steel trade indicated little change in output for the next week. The industry appears to be concentrating its efforts on maintaining prices. There has been some talk of posting advances for the second quarter, possibly in the hope of prompting some buying.

In view of the Whitsuntide holiday abroad, foreign exchanges were quiet. Sterling cables ruled unchanged at $3.65½. The only one of the continental gold currencies to work higher was the Swiss franc. The Japanese yen and the Canadian dollar recovered ¼ of a cent each, but the Mexican peso was again weak.

In commodities, wheat was somewhat reactionary, but cotton was quiet, in view of the fact that the Liverpool market was closed. Net changes in that staple were negligible. The Census Bureau reported 367,281 bales consumed in United States mills in April, as reduced from 488,655 in March.

### Bond Market Lower

The bond market showed little inclination to reverse its lethargic procedure today, and the majority of corporate loans continued to lower their prices.

The United States Government department was not exempt from the uneven movement and some of the Treasurys suffered losses of more than half a point. The Libertys displayed a little more resistance, and registered moderate gains at one time.

There was virtually no support to be found for the railroads, most of the speculative carrier loans adding to their previous declines. Losses of fractions of 2 or more points were recorded by some bonds of Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Frisco and Southern. Union Pacific 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s yielded, as did Alleghany 5s.

The utilities and industrials sympathized moderately with the rails. Weak ones included American & Foreign Power 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Columbia Gas 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, International Telephone 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Texas Corporation 5s firmed.

The foreign group was generally easy, although the Australians made some further headway. The Germans softened perceptibly along with French bonds. Slight improvement was recorded by Italian and Japanese loans.

## MARKET AVERAGES

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| STOCKS | 50 Industrls. | 20 R'r'ds | 20 Util. | 90 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14 | *42.1 | *17.2 | *72.8 | *43.7 |
| Previous day | 42.9 | 17.3 | 74.1 | 44.5 |
| Week ago | 45.8 | 20.4 | 78.6 | 47.7 |
| Month ago | 48.1 | 22.2 | 79.4 | 49.6 |
| Year ago | 112.2 | 77.7 | 166.1 | 116.4 |
| Three years ago | 219.1 | 131.9 | 227.2 | 206.1 |
| Five years ago | 117.5 | 118.0 | 111.1 | 114.4 |
| High (1932) | 68.9 | 39.8 | 111.0 | 71.3 |
| Low (1932) | 42.8 | 17.3 | 74.1 | 44.5 |
| High (1931) | 140.2 | 106.2 | 203.9 | 144.3 |
| Low (1931) | 60.0 | 30.8 | 92.8 | 61.3 |
| High (1930) | 202.4 | 141.6 | 281.3 | 205.8 |
| Low (1930) | 112.9 | 86.4 | 146.5 | 114.7 |

| BONDS | 20 Industrls. | 20 R'r'ds | 20 Util. | 60 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14 | *87.1 | *85.7 | 76.1 | *82.9 |
| Previous day | 87.4 | 85.9 | 76.2 | 83.1 |
| Week ago | 88.1 | 89.5 | 76.8 | 84.7 |
| Month ago | 89.8 | 91.9 | 77.2 | 86.3 |
| Year ago | 94.6 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 95.2 |
| Three years ago | 93.9 | 106.7 | 99.4 | 100.0 |
| Five years ago | 94.8 | 103.6 | 97.9 | 98.6 |
| High (1932) | 91.3 | 78.0 | 88.7 | 86.3 |
| Low (1932) | 87.4 | 85.9 | 76.1 | 83.1 |
| High (1931) | 90.4 | 105.7 | 101.5 | 98.7 |
| Low (1931) | 62.3 | 62.3 | 80.2 | 68.5 |
| High (1930) | 94.9 | 109.8 | 101.4 | 101.9 |
| Low (1930) | 83.3 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 92.6 |

*New 1932 low.

### BANK SUSPENSIONS FEWER

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—There were 12 bank suspensions this week compared with 14 in the previous week, according to the American Banker. Seven banks reopened during this period. Total suspensions for the year to date number 635, affecting deposit liabilities of approximately $280,000,000, it is stated.

### COTTON SUPPLY DECLINES

NEW YORK, May 14—The visible supply of American cotton decreased 191,000 bales this week compared with the decrease of 139,000 a year ago, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The world visible supply of American cotton is now 7,812,000 bales compared with 6,530,000 at this time last year.

### CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

MONTREAL, May 14—The Canadian Car & Foundry Co. will reopen its Amherst rolling mill in a few days on an order which will keep it busy through a part of the summer. The mill has been idle for some months.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

## Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last May 14 | Last May 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¼ | 2 | | Adams Express | 1200 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2½ |
| 70 | 40½ | 5 | Adams Exp pf | 10 | 40½ | 39½ | 39½ | 40½ |
| 16½ | 6½ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 700 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | .. |
| 62½ | 34¼ | 4½ | Air Reduction | 1400 | 37 | 36¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ |
| 16¾ | 8¼ | .50 | Alaska-Juneau | 2400 | 10¼ | 8¾ | 10 | 8¾ |
| 8¼ | 1 | .. | Alleghany Corp | 1100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2¾ | 1⅞ | .. | Alegh pf ww xxx | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 10½ | 1⅞ | .. | Alleghany pf xw | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 6½ | 1¾ | .. | Allegh pf ww XL | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 87⅛ | 40½ | 6§ | Allied Chem | 4300 | 51¾ | 50½ | 51½ | 52½ |
| 119 | 96½ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 300 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 | 105¼ |
| 13¾ | 8½ | .80 | Allis Chalmers | 800 | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¼ | .. |
| 16½ | 2 | 2 | Amerada | 700 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18½ |
| 73⅜ | 38¾ | 5† | Am Can | 15300 | 36¾ | 35¾ | 36⅜ | 36¾ |
| 120 | 100 | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 103 |
| 8¾ | 4½ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 300 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 37⅝ | 25½ | 3† | Am Chicle | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 11 | 6½ | .. | Am Cotton Alcohol | 300 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 10½ | 3 | .. | Am European | 200 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 8¼ | 3¼ | .. | Am & For Pw | 1400 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 13½ | 8 | .. | Am & For Pow 7 | 100 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 12 |
| 17¾ | 7 | .. | Am & For Pw 7pf | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 5½ |
| 21⅝ | 12 | 2 | Am Ice | 400 | 15⅞ | 15 | 15¼ | 15½ |
| 8½ | 3½ | .. | Am International | 700 | 4½ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 16⅝ | 6¼ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 1200 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 58 | 31 | 8 | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 33½ | 33½ | 33¾ | 34 |
| 49¾ | 24⅜ | 5 | Am P&L pf A | 100 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 26 |
| 8½ | 4¼ | .. | Am Radiator | 1100 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 13 | 5⅛ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 200 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| 29¼ | 14 | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14¾ |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 400 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| 65 | 44 | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 300 | 45 | 45 | 45 | .. |
| 8⅝ | 4 | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 36¾ | 30½ | 2½† | Am Stores | 1100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 39¼ | 15 | 4 | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 137⅝ | 94½ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 22100 | 95¾ | 94¼ | 95¼ | 95½ |
| 70 | 16 | .. | Am Type F pf | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 34½ | 17 | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 2400 | 18 | 17 | 17¼ | 18½ |
| 31 | 17 | 3 | Am WW&E ct | 600 | 18 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 5¾ | 2 | .. | Am Woolen | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 30⅛ | 15½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 200 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 22¼ |
| 12⅜ | 4½ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 1100 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 17½ | 8¼ | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 12 | 7½ | 1 | Archer Daniels | 200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 44 | 25¼ | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 25¼ | 25½ | 25¼ | 27½ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | .. | Armour Ill B | 400 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 8¼ | 3½ | .. | Also Dry Goods | 400 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ |
| 94 | 30½ | 4 | Atchison T&SF | 6500 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 31½ |
| 86 | 56 | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56 |
| 41½ | 11⅜ | 4 | Atl Coast Line | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11¾ |
| 12⅞ | 8⅝ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1300 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10⅞ |
| 23½ | 9 | 1 | Atlas Powder | 200 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 151¾ | 30½ | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 5200 | 32¾ | 31¼ | 32½ | 32¼ |
| 3½ | 2½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1200 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21⅜ | 5½ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 2200 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 99 | 74⅝ | 2 | Bamberger pf | 20 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| 24½ | 13 | 2 | Bangor & Aros | 100 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| 2¼ | ¾ | .. | Barker Bros | 70 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .. |
| 5⅞ | 4 | .. | Barnsdall A | 1600 | 4½ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 43½ | 20⅞ | 4 | Beatrice Cream | 400 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 22 |
| 18¾ | 6 | .60 | Bendix Aviation | 2600 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 24⅜ | 7⅞ | .. | Best & Co | 1300 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 24⅜ | 12 | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 2100 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 13½ |
| 55½ | 33 | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35½ |
| 51¼ | 41 | 5† | Bon Ami A | 200 | 41 | 41 | 41 | .. |
| 43⅝ | 26⅜ | 3† | Borden | 2400 | 28¼ | 27⅝ | 27⅞ | 28¼ |
| 12⅝ | 4 | 1 | Borg Warner | 1300 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 11¾ | 4¼ | 1 | Briggs Mfg | 2200 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 4 | 1⅛ | .. | Brockway pf | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 50¼ | 36⅜ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 1100 | 37½ | 36⅝ | 37 | 38⅜ |
| 89½ | 65 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 400 | 68 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 68½ |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Budd Wheel | 1500 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 7⅝ | 2½ | .. | Bullard | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 21¾ | 6 | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 400 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| 65 | 19 | 7 | Bush Term deb | 10 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | .. | Butte & Superior | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅞ | 5¼ | .. | Calif Packing | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | .. |
| ½ | ¼ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 100 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 20⅝ | 10⅜ | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 1800 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10 |
| 6½ | 2¼ | .. | Capital Admin | 100 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 43⅜ | 19 | .. | Case Thresh | 6400 | 20⅜ | 19 | 19⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 75 | 35 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 50 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 15 | 5½ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 400 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 13⅜ | 1½ | .. | Certain-Teed | 900 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 70⅜ | 6½ | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 1300 | 8 | 7½ | 8 | 8 |
| 31½ | 12¾ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 3200 | 14 | 13⅜ | 14 | 14 |
| 15½ | 5 | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 5¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 12⅝ | 3¼ | .. | Chi & N western | 100 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 24½ | 5 | .. | Chi RI&P 6% | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 27½ | 5½ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% | 400 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 15⅜ | 8 | 1 | Chrysler | 1900 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 28½ | 15 | 3.60 | City Ice & Fuel | 400 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 68 | 55 | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 30 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 21½ | 13½ | 2½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 3600 | 17⅛ | 15⅝ | 17⅜ | 18¾ |
| 10⅞ | 4¾ | .. | Collins & Aikman | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 11 | 9 | .. | Colonial Bea Oil | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 12⅜ | 4¾ | .. | Colo Fuel& Ir | 100 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | .. |
| 16⅛ | 6½ | 1a | Columbia Gas | 1400 | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 74 | 40 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 100 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 53½ |
| 41⅞ | 16¼ | 3 | Columbian Carb | 800 | 18 | 16¾ | 17 | 18½ |
| 7½ | 4¼ | .. | Columbia Plc vte | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | .. |
| 11 | 4⅜ | 1 | Comm Credit | 400 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5¾ |
| 21¼ | 14 | 1¾ | Comm Cred pf | 50 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 68½ | 47 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 27⅞ | 13½ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 600 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 14½ |
| 10¼ | 5½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 1400 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¾ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅛ | .30 | Comwlth & So | 3600 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 68½ | 42½ | 6 | Comwlth &S 6 pf | 600 | 43½ | 42½ | 42¾ | 43¼ |
| 11 | 7¾ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 800 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 11¾ | 2 | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 100 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 68¾ | 45¾ | 4 | Consol Gas | 12100 | 46½ | 45¾ | 46⅜ | 47⅛ |
| 95 | 81½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 100 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 85 |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | .. | Consol Oil | 2400 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 47¾ | 28¼ | 8 | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 33 |
| 41 | 21 | 2½ | Cont Can | 4600 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21½ | 22 |
| 4¾ | 3 | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 25¼ | 9⅞ | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 4600 | 10⅞ | 10 | 10 | 10⅞ |
| 1¾ | ⅞ | .. | Cont Motors | 200 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 7 | 4⅜ | .. | Cont Oil | 4300 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| 47⅞ | 29⅛ | .3 | Corn Products | 1400 | 32¾ | 32⅜ | 32½ | 33 |
| 129½ | 104 | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 15⅞ | 8⅝ | .20 | Crown Cork & S | 200 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 24 | 18 | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 49⅞ | 20 | 7 | Crucible Steel pf | 30 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Cuba Co | 200 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 35½ | 24½ | 4 | Cudahy Packing | 200 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 25 |
| 31 | 15 | 2 | Curtis Publishing | 200 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 500 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 400 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1¾ |

—D—

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¼ | 1¾ | .. | Davison Chem | 200 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1¾ |
| 5¼ | 4½ | .60 | Davega Stores | 400 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 89¼ | 50¼ | 9 | Del & Hudson | 100 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51⅛ |
| 9 | 2½ | .. | Denver R G pf | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 15⅞ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 500 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | 13 |
| 18 | 13 | 1.25 | †Dominion Stores | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 13⅞ | 8⅝ | 1 | Douglas A | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | .. |
| 59¾ | 26¾ | 4 | Du Pont de Nem | 9700 | 27¼ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 27½ |

—E—

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87⅞ | 40 | 5 | Eastman Kodak | 4200 | 41½ | 40 | 40⅞ | 42 |
| 8 | 4¼ | .50 | Eaton Axle & Sp | 400 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| ¼ | ⅛ | .. | Eitingon Schild | 100 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | .. |
| 32¾ | 10¾ | 4 | Elec Auto-Lite | 900 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | 11¾ |
| 4 | 1⅜ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 15⅜ | 5½ | 1 | Elec Pow & Lt | 2600 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| 64 | 22 | 7 | Elec Pow & Lt pf | 200 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| 55½ | 19¾ | 6 | El Pw&Li 6% pf | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 19 | 15¼ | 2½ | Equitable Off Big | 400 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15¼ |
| 10 | 3½ | .. | Erie RR | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 13½ | 4¼ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¾ | 3½ | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 400 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 17⅛ | 2½ | .. | Fashion Park pf | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4½ |
| 10⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Fed Wate rServ | 300 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 27¾ | 9½ | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe F In | 1100 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 15⅜ | 11½ | 1 | Firestone T & R | 300 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | 11½ |
| 59½ | 48 | 6 | Firestone T&R pf | 200 | 48¼ | 48 | 48¼ | 48½ |
| 53 | 39½ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 900 | 40¾ | 40 | 40½ | 41 |
| 12 | 4¾ | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 5¾ | 2 | .. | Fox Film A | 700 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 19½ | 13⅞ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 1800 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 14 | 14⅜ |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35¾ | 12½ | 4 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 400 | 13¼ | 12½ | 13¼ | 12½ |
| 15½ | 7⅜ | 1 | Gen Asphalt | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 19⅝ | 11 | 2 | Gen Baking | 100 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12 |
| 2¾ | ¾ | .. | Gen Cable | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | 1 |
| 5½ | 1½ | .. | Gen Cable A | 400 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 28½ | 12¾ | 1 | Gen Electric | 11300 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 11¼ | 10¾ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 2700 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | .. |
| 40½ | 27⅝ | 3 | Gen Foods | 5700 | 28 | 27¼ | 27⅝ | 28 |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | 6 | Gen Gas & E A | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | 28½ | 3 | Gen Mills | 900 | 31 | 30 | 30¾ | .. |
| 24⅝ | 9⅞ | 1 | Gen Motors | 4600 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 9 | 5 | .. | Gen Out Ad A | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¼ |
| 10 | 3⅜ | ¼ | Gen Print Ink | 20 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 28⅝ | 12 | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | .. | Gen Realty | 100 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | .. |
| 14⅞ | 3¾ | .. | Gen Refractories | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 24¼ | 10⅝ | ¼ | Gillette Saf Ras | 3200 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| 7 | 4 | .. | Glidden | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 6½ | 3⅜ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 3⅜ | 3 |
| 19⅝ | 11½ | 1.60 | Gold Dust | 1200 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 11⅝ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅞ | .. | Goodrich | 3000 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 18⅝ | 9⅛ | .. | Goodyear | 1100 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | 9⅞ |
| 61 | 32½ | 4 | Goodyear 1pf | 200 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | .. |
| 14½ | 7¼ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 500 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | .. | Graham Paige | 700 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 9¾ | 4 | .. | Grand Union | 500 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| 35½ | 23¾ | 3 | Grand Un pf | 200 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 30¼ | 17½ | 1 | Grant (W T) | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18¾ |
| 25 | 8⅝ | 2 | Great Nor pf | 700 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 8⅝ |
| 13½ | 6 | 2 | Great Nor Ore | 300 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 6½ | 3¼ | .. | Great West Sug | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2¼ | 1 | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11⅝ | 6 | .30 | Hall Printing | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 82 | 63 | 5 | Hershey Choc pf | 100 | 63½ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63 |
| 1¾ | ⅛ | .. | Hoe & Co | 100 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | .. |
| 10⅜ | 4 | .. | Hollander | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 130¼ | 110 | 9 | Homestake M | 500 | 123¾ | 123 | 123¾ | 122 |
| 4 | 1¾ | .. | Houdaille Her B | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 24⅜ | 9¾ | .. | Houston Oil | 200 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 11⅜ |
| 57⅞ | 43 | 4.30 | Household Fin pf | 600 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44⅝ |
| 30⅝ | 17¼ | 3½ | Hudson & Man | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 18 |
| 11¾ | 3¾ | .. | Hudson Motor | 1900 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 5⅜ | 1¾ | .. | Hupp Motors | 800 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 2 |

—I—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18⅛ | 8½ | .. | Ill Central | 1700 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 15½ | .. | Ill Central pf | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | .. |
| 36 | 20¼ | 4 | Ill Central LL | 50 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Indian Motor | 400 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 30⅝ | 20⅞ | 4 | Indus Rayon | 100 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21¾ | 21½ |
| 39½ | 14⅜ | 3 | Ingersoll-Rand | 200 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 4¼ | 1½ | .. | Inspiration Cop | 600 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 2 |
| 14⅜ | 5¼ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 500 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| 4¼ | 2½ | .. | Interlake Iron | 400 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 117 | 75½ | 6† | Int Business M | 1100 | 77½ | 76½ | 76¾ | 77½ |
| 18⅜ | 7½ | 2 | Int Cement | 500 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅝ |
| 21 | 8⅝ | .. | Int Combus pf | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 9¼ |
| 39⅜ | 15⅝ | 1.80 | Int Harvester | 900 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | 17 |
| 108 | 80 | 7 | Int Harvester pf | 200 | 82 | 80 | 82 | .. |
| 11⅜ | 5½ | 2b | Int Hydroelec | 400 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| 2⅜ | ¼ | .. | Int Match pf | 500 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 8⅝ | 4¾ | .. | Int Nickel | 4600 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| ½ | ⅛ | .. | Int Pap&Pow C | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 40 | 24¾ | 6 | Int Pr Ink pf | 20 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 23¼ | 14 | 2 | Int Salt | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14½ |
| 44⅜ | 35⅛ | 3 | Int Shoe | 1100 | 38 | 37½ | 38 | 38⅜ |
| 24½ | 12 | .. | Int Silver | 100 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 12¼ | 4⅜ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 6300 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 52½ | 27 | .. | InterstDptS pf xw | 10 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28½ |
| 7 | 3¾ | .. | Intertype Corp | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |

—J—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25½ | 10¼ | 1 | Johns Manville | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10⅞ |

—K—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13¼ | 5 | .. | Kan C & South | 500 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 | ⅜ | .. | Karstadt (R) | 300 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 9¼ | 4¾ | .80 | Kaufmann D St | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 2⅞ | ⅞ | .. | Kelly-Springfield | 2800 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 10⅜ | 4 | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 3600 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| 38 | 20 | 6 | Kendall Co pf | 10 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26½ | .. |
| 13 | 5½ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 3800 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 19½ | 12¼ | 1.25 | Kimberly Clark | 400 | 13 | 12¼ | 12¾ | 13 |
| 2½ | .. | .. | Kinney & Co | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 19 | 8⅜ | 1.60 | Kresge | 1800 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9⅞ | 9⅜ |
| 1 | ⅛ | .. | Kreuger & Toll | 800 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 11¾ | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 700 | 13¼ | 12 | 12 | 12½ |

—L—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6½ | 3⅜ | .. | Lehigh Port Cem | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 73 | 50 | 7 | Lehigh P Cem pf | 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2¼ | 1 | .. | Lehigh Val Coal | 600 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 13 | 6⅜ | .. | Lehigh Val RR | 100 | 6⅞ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6¾ |
| 46½ | 31⅜ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 2100 | 34½ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 35 |
| 10¾ | 8½ | .. | Limo Loco Wks | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 22 | 9 | .. | Liquid Carbonic | 400 | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11¾ |
| 34 | 20⅜ | 4§ | Loew's Inc | 1400 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21½ | 22 |
| 72 | 56 | 6½ | Loews pf | 100 | 57 | 57 | 57 | .. |
| 1½ | ½ | .. | Long Bell Lum A | 200 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 38⅝ | 22½ | 3† | Loose-Wiles Biso | 200 | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22½ | 24½ |
| 115½ | 108 | 7 | Loose-Wiles pf | 30 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 110 |
| 23⅜ | 13⅞ | 1⅜ | Louisville G&E A | 900 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 32⅜ | 8¼ | 4 | Louisville & N | 400 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | 8¼ |
| 18 | 10⅜ | 6½ | Louisiana OR pf | 20 | 10⅜ | 10

# MAIN FACTORS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

## Business World Continues to Await Government Measures

Consideration of the new tax bill and the three-point relief plan proposed by President Hoover, involving the possible additional expenditure of $1,500,000,000 in debentures by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, were the high lights in the nation's news this week.

Coupled with these developments were the President's later announcement that the Government should use its emergency powers to fight the economic consequences of overliquidation and unjustified fear, even as it used such powers to win the war, and the warning by the presidents of the seven leading labor unions that unless employment is furnished to those out of work, they would be forced to demand a dole.

The country still waits with intense interest the outcome of the debate in the Senate on the $1,000,000,000 tax bill which faces a stormtossed career that may or may not parallel the path of the House measure which ended in a nearfiasco. Senator Couzens would put war-time income tax rates into effect in place of the excises recommended by the Finance Committee, with a 6 per cent levy on the first $4000 of income, 12 per cent on the remainder, and with surtaxes graduating up to 65 per cent on incomes in excess of $1,000,000. Senator Harrison gives notice of impending struggle over the tariff items in the bill, and Senator Vandenburg of his opposition to the automobile excise tax.

### Hoover's Relief Plan

The agitation for world-wide action on the silver problem received impetus when a joint resolution asking President Hoover to call an international monetary conference to consider the reëvaluation of silver was reported favorably by the House Committee on Coinage. The President is said to favor the plan, inasmuch as his original objections were met by the insertion of a clause calling for the restoration of gold monetary standard within countries desiring it.

President Hoover's relief plan, which may be met by a Democratic counterplan, asks that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be empowered to issue an additional $1,500,000,000 in debentures in addition to its original right to issue a similar sum, making $3,000,000,000 in all. It involves no new government borrowing nor does it affect budget balancing. It would lend to states, to agriculture and to private business for productive enterprises, assured by contracts. State bonds and securities which cannot be otherwise floated may be bought when the proceeds are to be used for unemployment relief. The President believes that the new measure plus the efforts already made will start the country back to prosperity.

### International Factors

The chief developments in the international field was the big swing in France toward the Left, with the radical Socialists now the strongest group in the French Chamber of Deputies. This means the elimination of Tardieu as the outstanding political figure. The election of Albert F. Lebrun as fourteenth President of the French Republic may mean a more moderate attitude toward Germany and toward the reparations problem.

Of interest was the statement by Chancellor Bruening before the German Reichstag on Wednesday that Germany cannot pay the reparations. He asked for equality in arms through reductions by other countries.

Austria also appeared on the international scene when she notified the League of Nations yesterday that she had arrived at the end of her efforts and failing immediate action for relief on the part of the League, she would have to take exceptional measures.

That the tariffs continue to be an outstanding bone of contention is seen in the negotiations between leading Latin-American countries for the formation of a customs union for united defense and concerted reprisals against the United States tariff policy. The Foreign Minister of Peru stated that a copper tariff would mean ruin to Chile and Peru.

### Business Still Slow

The domestic business scene is without pronounced change. While there is a seasonal gain in retail trade, dullness prevails in most industries, and general activity seems to have reached an irreducible minimum.

Car loadings, consumption of electricity, rate of steel operations, building activity, all are far below a year ago.

Constructive features are the relative stability of commodity prices, easing in money rates, and federal measures to relieve credit. Bonds are lower, and stocks have reached a new low for the bear market.

Abroad the important countries are awaiting the Lausanne conference. Germany bases hopes for recuperation on readjustment of reparations. This summer, say her spokesmen, will see "the way to a new life or a milestone leading to collapse." Business is at low levels. Unemployment continues heavy. Bankruptcies in April were fewer.

The political changes did not affect the trend of business in France which continues down. Coal and steel activities are still contracting. Freight movement is dwindling. Employment is somewhat better.

In England employment, which has been gaining for several months, showed a loss in the last report of 85,000, and the unemployed figure is where it was a year ago. Financial interests were disturbed by the difficulties of a Scotch investment trust, by a banknig run in Australia and the straits of Anglo-Oriental tin interests.

### COTTON CONSUMPTION LESS

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Cotton consumed during April was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 367,280 bales of lint and 50,936 bales of linters, compared with 488,688 and 54,329 in March this year and 568,691 and 67,416 in April last year.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 75⅝ | 75⅝ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 11 | 10 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 10 | 10 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 8¾ | 7½ |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 26 | 25 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 57¾ | 57 |
| Amer Ice Co 5s 53 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Amer Inter 5½s 49 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 43 | 43 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 82 | 82 |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 100½ | 100½ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 101⅞ | 101½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 98¼ | 97¾ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 98½ | 97¾ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 103½ | 102¾ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 80 | 80 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 64 | 64 |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 51 | 50¼ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 70 | 70 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 84½ | 83⅞ |
| Atch T&SF 4s '05 | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 78¼ | 77½ |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 33½ | 32⅝ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 40¼ | 38¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 19 | 18 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 35¾ | 34½ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 55 | 55 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 35⅞ | 35 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 40 | 39 |
| Bangor & Aroos 4s '51 | 58 | 53 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 104 | 103¼ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 71¼ | 71 |
| Bing & Bing 6½s '60 | 17 | 17 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 52 | 52 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 50½ | 48½ |
| Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 | 9 | 9 |
| Bklyn City 1st | 56½ | 56½ |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 84 | 83½ |
| By Products Coke 5½s '45 | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Calif ruit P 5s '38 | 53 | 53 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 78⅛ | 78⅜ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 55 | 54½ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Can South 5s A '62 | 76⅜ | 76⅜ |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 69 | 69 |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 43 | 41½ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 87⅛ | 87 |
| Chicago B & Q 4½s '77 | 82¾ | 82 |
| Chicago & East Ill 6s | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| Chicago G & C 1st 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 34¾ | 34 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 4 | 3¾ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 21¼ | 20 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 26 | 25½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 12¼ | 11¼ |
| Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 | 65 | 60 |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 65½ | 65½ |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 62½ | 62 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 31⅛ | 30 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 13 | 12½ |
| Chicago StL Nor 5½s '51 reg | 64½ | 64½ |
| Chicago StL Pitt 5s | 100 | 100 |
| Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 92 | 92 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 92 | 92 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 96 | 96 |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 65 | 65 |
| Cin Un T 5s | 97½ | 97½ |
| Elev Un Term 4½s '77 | 59 | 59 |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61 | 65¾ | 65½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 68 | 66 |
| Com Credit Co 5½s '35 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Com Credit Co 6s '34 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 85 | 84 |
| Comp Tab Rec 6s '41 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 16¾ | 16½ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 92½ | 92 |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 103½ | 102½ |
| Container Corp 5s ct '43 | 10 | 10 |
| Container Corp 6s '46 | 20 | 20 |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 17 | 17 |
| Cuba RR 6s '36 | 33 | 33 |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 | 90 | 90 |
| Den &Rio G con 4s '36 | 37¾ | 35¾ |
| Den & Rhio G Wn 5s '55 | 12 | 12 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 19 | 19 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 94½ | 94 |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 101½ | 101¾ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 70½ | 70 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 98⅝ | 98 |
| Erie RR 1st con 4s '96 | 67 | 67 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 21½ | 20⅞ |
| Erie RR gen lien | 39 | 38¾ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 21¼ | 21 |
| Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta | 72½ | 72½ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42 | 71½ | 71 |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 94 | 94 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 100 | 100 |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 44½ | 44¼ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 64¼ | 63½ |
| Gould Coupler 6s '40 | 19 | 19 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 97 | 97 |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 52½ | 52½ |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 55 | 55 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 68 | 67½ |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '52 | 30 | 30 |
| Hackensack Water Co 4s | 85½ | 85½ |
| Havana Elec 5s '52 | 18 | 18 |
| Houston Belt 5s '37 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 28 | 28 |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 41 | 41 |
| Hudson Tr & Man rfg 5s '57 | 75¼ | 75 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 98⅞ | 97¼ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56 | 103⅝ | 102½ |
| Ill Central 4s '52 | 48 | 48 |
| Ill Central 5s '53 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 40½ | 40 |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 28½ | 27 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Ind Limestone 6s '41 | 7½ | 7½ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 65 | 65 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 32 | 30¾ |
| Inter Match 5s cr rcts '41 | 1 | 1 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 2½ | 2¼ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 43¼ | 42 |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 43 | 42½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 26 | 26 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '42 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Int Ag col 5s sta '32 | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 47 | 47 |
| Int ¾ G Nor adj 6s '52 | 4 | 4 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 52 | 50 |
| Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41 | 30 | 30 |
| Int Tel Tel 4½s '52 | 19½ | 19 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 24¾ | 24 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 31¾ | 31½ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 35 | 35 |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 83 | 82 |
| Kings Co El 4s '49 | 65 | 65 |
| Lacled Steel col 5s '50 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Yaclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s D | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 45 | 45 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 78 | 77 |
| Long Island rfg 4s '49 | 74 | 74 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 99½ | 99½ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 32½ | 31¾ |
| Manila El Ry rfg 5s '42 5s | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| Manila Sol 4s '39 | 53 | 52½ |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 36½ | 36½ |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 76 | 76 |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 42 | 40 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Mo K & T pl 4s B '62 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 23½ | 22⅝ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 4 | 4 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 11 | 10 |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 29 | 29 |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 27 | 25¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 26¾ | 26½ |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 27 | 25¾ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 8¾ | 8½ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 92¾ | 92 |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 62½ | 62 |
| Morris & Essex 4½s '55 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Namm Sons 6s '43 | 70 | 70 |
| Nash Chat & SL 4s '78 | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 82½ | 80½ |
| Nat Radiator 6½s '47 | 18 | 18 |
| Nat Steel 5s | 65 | 64½ |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 103¾ | 103½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 61 | 61 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 73½ | 72½ |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 69½ | 68 |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 67 | 67 |
| NYC&HR 4½s N | 42 | 40 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 43 | 43 |
| NYC&HR 5s '54 | 60 | 58 |
| NYC L SL cou 3½s '98 | 66 | 66 |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 16 | 16 |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 21 | 19¼ |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 28½ | 27 |
| NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 47 | 46 |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| NY Edison rfg 5½s '41 | 109⅛ | 109½ |
| NY ELH&P gen im 4s '49 | 93 | 93 |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 106¼ | 105⅞ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 74 | 74 |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 49 | 46½ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 102½ | 102½ |
| NY Steam Corp '56 | 92¾ | 92½ |
| N YTel gen 4½s '39 | 101⅛ | 100½ |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 61 | 61 |
| NY Wchester & B 4½s '46 | 43 | 43 |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 70¼ | 70½ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 97 | 97 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97 | 75¼ | 74½ |
| Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047 | 59 | 59 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 62 | 62 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 96 | 96 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47 | 88 | 88 |
| Old Ben Coal 6s '44 | 13½ | 13 |
| Ore Shore Line gtd 5s '46 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Otis Elev 5s '42 | 69 | 69 |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 20½ | 20½ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 00¾ | 100¾ |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 162½ | 162½ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 21½ | 20¾ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 26½ | 26 |
| Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41 | 32 | 30 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 83¾ | 83 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 86½ | 86 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48 | 87 | 87 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 49¾ | 48 |
| Penn Railroad 4¾s '63 | 66 | 66 |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 70½ | 70¼ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Penn Railroad 6s '36 | 81½ | 81½ |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 75 | 75 |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 88¼ | 88 |
| Peoples Gas LC (Chi) 5s '47 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Phil Balt Wash 4s '43 | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '57 | 35 | 35 |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 90 | 89¾ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 89 | 89 |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 97 | 97 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 50¾ | 50⅛ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 16 | 15 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 98 | 98 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 96 | 96 |
| Pure Oil 5½s 40 | 70¼ | 69½ |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 56 | 56 |
| Remington Arms sf 6s 37 | 73½ | 72½ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 39 | 37½ |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 6 | 6 |
| Rochester Gas 4½s | 90 | 90 |
| Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34 | 34 | 34 |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 16 | 15½ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 12 | 11½ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 19½ | 19½ |
| St Louis SW con 4s '32 | 56 | 55 |
| SLF M&M 4½s '33 | 92 | 92 |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 80 | 80 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 60½ | 60⅛ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 60½ | 60 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 86¾ | 86½ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 99 | 99 |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 95¾ | 95⅝ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 97 | 97 |
| Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42 | 67¾ | 67 |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 46 | 46 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 68 | 67½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 38¾ | 38½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 37½ | 37 |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 23 | 21½ |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 68½ | 67 |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 30¼ | 30 |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 87¾ | 87 |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 16 | 15¼ |
| Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51 | 103 | 103 |
| Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53 | 74 | 73½ |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 76½ | 76⅛ |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 45¼ | 45 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 28¾ | 27¼ |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 100 | 100 |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 90½ | 90⅛ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 76¼ | 76 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 36 | 35 |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 62 | 62 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 20 | 19 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 20½ | 20 |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 35 | 33½ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s'34 | 99 | 98½ |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 38½ | 36¼ |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 12 | 10½ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 16½ | 16 |
| Warren Bros 6s '41 | 25¾ | 25 |
| Washington Ter 3½s '45 | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| Washington W P 5s '39 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| West Pa Pow 5s A '46 | 101 | 101 |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 101 | 100¼ |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 96⅛ | 95⅞ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 39 | 38 |
| Western N Y & Pa 5s '37 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 27 | 27 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 43 | 43 |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 57 | 56 |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 62¼ | 62 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 43½ | 42¾ |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 34 | 31¾ |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 29 | 29 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78 | 48 | 47½ |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70 | 46¼ | 45 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | May14 | May13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 100.11 | 100.2 | 100.11 | 100.4 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 101.10 | 101.8 | 101.10 | 101.6 |
| 4th 4¼ '38 | 102.3 | 101.31 | 102.1 | 102.0 |
| US 3s '55 | 92. | 91.18 | 92. | 92.00 |
| US 3½s '49 | 93. | 92.17 | 93. | 93.8 |
| US 3½s '43 Mar | 98.8 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 98.7 |
| US 3½s '43 June | 98.15 | 98.4 | 98.15 | 98.6 |
| US 3½s '47 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 98.8 | 98.7 |
| US 3½s '56 | 100.2 | 97.26 | 100.2 | 99.30 |
| US 4s '54 | 102.2 | 101.27 | 101.27 | 101.31 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 105.9 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.5 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 30 | 29 |
| Akershus 5s '63 | 57½ | 57 |
| Antioquia 2d 7s '57 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Antioquia III 7s '57 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 45 | 45 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 45½ | 45½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 45 | 44¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 45 | 45 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 45½ | 44¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 45½ | 45½ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 54½ | 53½ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 59¼ | 59 |
| Australia 5s '57 | 60 | 59¼ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 33 | 32½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 32 | 31 |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 84½ | 84¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 91 | 91 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 95 | 95 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 19 | 18⅝ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 27 | 27 |
| Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51 | 26 | 26 |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 22 | 22 |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 10¼ | 10 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 3½ | 3 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 4 | 4 |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 16½ | 15½ |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 18 | 17 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 17 | 17 |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 20½ | 19¾ |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 25 | 24¾ |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 25 | 25 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 94 | 93¾ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 76⅞ | 76 |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 94 | 93¾ |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 11 | 11 |
| Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61 | 25 | 24½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Colombia Mtag Bk 6½s '47 | 21½ | 21½ |
| Colombia Mtg 6½s 7s '46 | 22¾ | 22½ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 23⅜ | 21½ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 20 | 20 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 20½ | 20 |
| Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53 | 59⅞ | 59⅞ |
| Copenhagen (City) 7s '57 | 19½ | 19½ |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('104) '49 | 90 | 90 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 75 | 74⅞ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 37¼ | 36¾ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 73⅝ | 73½ |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40 | 33¼ | 33 |
| Dutch El 6s '47 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Dutch El sf 6s '62 | 83 | 82½ |
| Finland (Rep) 6s '45 | 49½ | 49 |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 46 | 46 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 114 | 113½ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 121 | 120 |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| German 7s '49 | 57 | 56 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 26 | 25 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 25 | 24⅝ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 25 | 24¾ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 26½ | 26½ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 27 | 27 |
| Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 | 34 | 34 |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 33½ | 32½ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 37 | 37 |
| Greek 6s '68 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Hanover (Rep) 6s '52 | 60 | 59 |
| Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50 | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Hungary Mun 7s '46 | 12¼ | 12⅛ |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 | 26 | 25 |
| Italian PubUtil 7s '52 | 69½ | 68½ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 85 | 84½ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 58 | 58 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 70 | 69½ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 70 | 69½ |
| Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37 | 32½ | 32¼ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 9½ | 9¼ |
| Leipzig (City) 7s '47 | 22 | 22 |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 103⅜ | 103½ |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 103⅜ | 103½ |
| Mex 5s A | 3 | 3 |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 63¾ | 63⅝ |
| Montevideo (City) 6s '59 | 11 | 11 |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | 50½ | 50½ |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 104½ | 104½ |
| North German Lloyd 6s '47 | 18¾ | 18½ |
| Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70 | 70 | 70 |
| Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67 | 70 | 70 |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 53 | 52¾ |
| Oriental Dev 5½s 58 | 50 | 49¾ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 54 | 53¾ |
| Oslo G&E 5s '63 | 62 | 62 |
| Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Paris-Orleans 5½s '68 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '60 | 4 | 4 |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Poland (Gov) 8s '50 | 51¾ | 51½ |
| Porto Ale (City) 8s '61 | 10¾ | 10⅝ |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 20 | 20 |
| Queensland (State) 6s '47 | 60 | 59¾ |
| Rhine Main 7s '50 | 33 | 31 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 33¾ | 33⅝ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 22 | 22 |
| Ruhr '48 | 21 | 21 |
| Rima Steel Corp 7s '55 | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Rio Gr do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 7 | 7 |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 65 | 64¾ |
| Rotterdam (City) 6s '64 | 92 | 92 |
| Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| Roumania 7s '59 | 11½ | 11½ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68 | 10½ | 10 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56 | 12 | 12 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Saxon State 6½s '46 | 37 | 36¾ |
| Saxon (State) 7s '45 | 39 | 39 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Siemens 6½s '51 | 38 | 37 |
| Silesia Bk 6s '47 | 17½ | 17½ |
| Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46 | 24 | 24 |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '58 | 24½ | 23¾ |
| Solesona (City) 6s '36 | 36½ | 36½ |
| Sydney 5½s '55 | 40 | 40 |
| Swiss Government 5½s '46 | 104½ | 104¾ |
| Taiwan Elec 5½s '71 | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| Toho Elec Pow 7s '65 | 47 | 46½ |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 51½ | 51 |
| Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | 39 | 38⅝ |
| Tolima (Dept) 7s '47 | 6 | 6 |
| Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45 | 59½ | 59½ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 | 16½ | 15 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 16½ | 16 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 40 | 40 |
| Warsaw 7s '58 | 23 | 23 |
| Wurttemberg 7s '91 | 38 | 38 |

# Industrial Gains In Several Fields

ALTHOUGH manufacturing operations are rather irregular and building is slow, there are certain activities

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## LIEUT. BRADY HOLDING LEAD

### Lieut. Mansfield Follows a Close Second in U. S. Pentathlon Trials

MODERN PENTATHLON STANDING

| | Fncg | Rdg | Shtg | Swm | Ttl |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lt. B. W. Brady | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Lt. C. J. Mansfield | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| Lt. T. J. Sands | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 19 |
| Lt. R. W. Mayo | 2 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 21 |
| Lt. Helm G. Wilde | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 23 |
| Lt. J. A. Berry | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 25 |
| Lt. Dyk Meyer | 9 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 25 |
| Lt. F. R. Weber | 6 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 26 |
| Lt. A. J. Newman | 3 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 26 |
| C. B. Smith | 7 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 34 |
| Lt. M. A. Rick | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 42 |
| F. H. Merrick | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 45 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 14 — Lieut. Brookner W. Brady, U. S. A., a graduate of the United States Military Academy of the class of 1927, and Lieut. Clayton J. Mansfield, U. S. A., also a recent graduate, practically clinched two of the three places on the United States Olympic team in the modern pentathlon yesterday, when they took second and first, respectively, in the swimming contest of 300 meters, after making similar records in the equestrian events on Wednesday. Brady, with 10 points, cannot be overtaken by the fourth-place man, Lieut. Richard W. Mayo, who has 21, unless he is actually last in the cross-country run today, while Mansfield, with 16, has merely to make a showing of five or better to clinch the other place.

Lieut. Thomas J. Sands, leader, following the first two tests, at fencing and horsemanship, dropped to third place yesterday with 19 points, when he was seventh in the swim, while Mayo, tied for second after the pistol shooting, was ninth in the swim. These two, with Lieut. H. G. Wilde, 23, Lieut. John A. Berry and Lieut. John T. Meyer, each 25, have still a chance for the other place, depending on their respective positions in the cross-country race today. Lieut. Frederick R. Weber, in fourth place after the shooting test, was an absolute last in the swim, and with any kind of performances by the others in the steeplechase, can hardly make the vacant position.

The final event will be moved over to Central Valley, where a course of natural obstacles including brooks and hills, will test the stamina of the candidates to the utmost, over 4000 meters.

The order of the contestants and their times in the swim were as follows: 1—Lieutenant Mansfield, 4m. 18 3-5s.; 2—Lieutenant Brady, 4m. 26 2-5s.; 3—Lieutenant Meyer, 4m. 34s.; 4—Lieutenant Wilde, 4m. 35s; 5—Lieutenant Newman, 4m. 36s.; 6—Charles B. Smith, 4m. 43s.; 7—Lieutenant Sands, 4m. 47 3-5s.; 8—Lieutenant Berry, 5m. 9s.; 9—Lieutenant Mayo, 5m. 13s.; 10—Frank H. Merrick, 5m. 51 1-5s.; 11—Lieut Marvin A. Rick, 5m. 55 4-5s.; 12—Lieutenant Weber, 5m. 57 4-5s.

## CHICAGO AND IOWA WIN BIG TEN GAMES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14— The University of Chicago bunched most of its 12 hits in the late innings to come from behind and gain its second Western Conference victory at the expense of the University of Minnesota, 8 to 2, here yesterday.

W. T. Mattson '32, Minnesota pitcher, apparently had the situation well in hand, going into the seventh inning with a one run lead, but Chicago combined four hits with an error and a walk for five runs and a margin that did not need two more tallies in the ninth. Score by innings:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 3 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Henshaw and Howard; Mattson and Shannon for Minnesota. Umpires—Penas and O'Shea. Time—2h. 7m.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis., March 14— Timely hitting in the second and ninth innings enabled University of Iowa to defeat University of Wisconsin in a closely played "Big Ten" Conference baseball game here yesterday, 2 to 1. F. H. Stempel '33, big Hawkeye right-hander, held the Badgers to five scattered hits while Arthur Sommerfield '32, yielded 10.

C. G. Schmidt '33 led the hitting with three singles, two of which figured directly in both Iowa scores. He drove in the winning run after G. W. Prange '32 had doubled.

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iowa | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |

Batteries—Stempel and Schmidt; Sommerfield and Griswold. Umpire—T. P. Schuler. Time—1h. 45m.

### N. Y. U. RETIRES TENNIS CUP

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 14—New York University, by placing a man in the singles final of the fourth annual New York state intercollegiate tennis tournament at Union College yesterday, can claim final possession of the Challenge Cup. So far the N. Y. U. players have won 18 points in this year's tourney, which, added to the 87 points gathered in former years, is enough to retire the cup from competition. Sid Berger of N. Y. U. won his semifinal round match yesterday from Grover Hotaling of Union, 6—1, 6—3, and Charles Marks of Long Island University advanced to the final by defeating Don Hawley of N. Y. U., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

### DUNSTER TO MEET YALE

The Dunster House eight-oared crew won the right to represent Harvard against the class crew champion of Yale at New Haven next Saturday by defeating four other house crews over the one-and-three-quarter-mile course on the Charles River yesterday. Dunster's time was 10m. 35 4-5s., against a head wind. Winthrop House eight trailed by a length and Lowell followed Winthrop by a few feet. Elliott and Kirkland were fourth and fifth.

### ELI "Y" TO POLOISTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14—A minor "Y" has been awarded to the three members of Yale's intercollegiate championship polo team in recognition of their achievements. The players to receive the insignia are Capt. James P. Mills '32, Michael E. Phipps '32 and Lawrence A. Baldwin '33. Manager W. W. Woodbridge '32 also received the award.

### WESTERN DATES CHANGED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 14—Dates of the Western amateur golf championship to be played at the Rockford Country Club have been changed to August 23 to 27 to avoid conflict with the international Walker Cup matches at the Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

# SPORTS BRITISH

### THE SPREAD OF SOCCER

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

THE chinking of Continental money bags has been heard in British soccer football, and what it may portend is the subject of much illuminating debate. For the spread of recognized professionalism in Europe raises problems that were not envisaged by the lawmakers of the Football Association here, although it would seem that they have, in fact, gone a long way toward protecting the league clubs from foreign raids upon British talent. To put the matter briefly, certain French clubs, now openly professional, have made tempting offers to players on the books of English clubs. And the players, willing enough to increase their earnings, have lent an attentive ear. Hence the discussions as to how the league clubs can be sure of keeping their best box-office attractions while lucrative offers come from abroad and maximum wage payments are restricted at home.

Experience has taught that when professionalism rears its head in football, two courses are open, if chaos is to be avoided. One is to legalize the paid player and rule the business side of the game with a firm hand; the other is to discountenance all hint of remuneration, direct or indirect. The first course was that taken by the Football Association, in connection with soccer, and the second was followed by the English Rugby Union, when the handling code of play began to feel financial influences. The result has been that soccer, in Britain, has developed as a spectacular entertainment, while Rugger remains a predominantly amateur recreation.

**France Takes to Rugby and Soccer**

Both varieties of football became exceedingly popular in France, and the money began to come in. At a commensurate rate, amateurism (as that word is understood in Britain) began to go out and, as there was no such thing as recognized professionalism in France, matters fell into an extremely disordered condition, from which they have still to emerge. The Gallic Rugger men organized a "revolution" against the governing body of the French game, to insist upon a thorough "clean up"; the soccer devotees debated long and then sanctioned the adoption of professionalism. Twenty-three clubs, at the time of writing, had changed over, and there was much talk of the best way of organizing a professional championship in France next winter. And at this point the eyes of enterprising club managers began to rove over the field of British talent.

Britain has formerly viewed with academic interest the spread of professional soccer in various parts of the world and has not been disposed to take it very seriously; but the interest has, for some people, become decidedly a practical one since British players, whose names are household words, have been approached with the offer of lucrative engagements by French clubs. In the English League, there is a limit to the maximum wage which a player may be paid. If he be offered a greater sum by an organization outside the league, he may reasonably be desirous of disposing of his skill in the higher market. Whether he can do so without putting himself forever outside the game in Britain is a matter which he will no doubt pause to consider rather carefuly.

**F. A. Rules Are Strong**

The English League clubs have a far tighter grip upon their players than is generally imagined, and a study of the registration form which a footballer is required to sign when he enters the ranks of registered professionals makes it clear that the Football Association can put him out of business if he breaks the F. A. rules. Now, one of these rules decrees that a club has the right to retain in its service any of its players to whom it is willing to pay £208 a year, provided that he is notified of its desire and has no convincing personal reason (financial considerations apart) for changing his employers. A player whose club has declared its intention of retaining him will therefore break the rules of the Football Association if he enters into another engagement, and the penalty may follow him wherever he goes. For there exists an International Board, which can insist that a "suspension" inflicted by the governing body of the game in one country shall be recognized and supported by those in all other countries. This board is the supreme force on the legislative side of international soccer. The Fédération Internationale de Football Association has representation on it, and so has Great Britain, the only footballing nation not affiliated with the F. I. F. A. Therefore, quite clearly, a registered player, on the retained list of his club, is not clear to cut loose and play abroad, even if offered a salary on the "Babe" Ruth scale.

Criticism has been leveled at the state of affairs which permits a club to dictate the movements of its players to this extent, but it must not be forgotten that nowadays professional soccer is big business, and large sums of money change hands when players are transferred from one club to another. Obviously, a club that has paid out several thousands of pounds for the services of a famous star requires some hold upon him in his subsequent activities. The clubs, it is clear, are protected in their legitimate (and carefully supervised) transactions. It is therefore taken for granted that the interests of the clubs will be safeguarded by the Football Association when and if it is called upon to take action in the matter of British professionals seeking to go abroad after highly-paid appointments. If players can obtain the consent of their employers, all well and good. If not, they may well find themselves exiled or suspended. In other words, they will either be committed permanently to non-British soccer or they will be debarred altogether from earning their living.

**Committee Goes on Record**

For the management committee of the Football League has gone on record with the pronouncement: "The committee, having had their attention drawn to reports of players of league clubs being approached with a view to leaving their present clubs, players are warned that on taking continental engagements, without the consent of the clubs retaining them or offering to retain them, the management committee will ask the league to prohibit the registration of such players on seeking to return to a league club in this country. Continental and all clubs outside the jurisdiction of the Football Associations of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales interfering with players connected with clubs of the Football League will be regarded as having committed an unfriendly act toward the league, and all friendly relations will cease."

From this it can be seen quite clearly that professional players are well advised to study the situation in the new continental professionalism before they cut themselves away forever from good, if not very highly remunerative, employment under the egis of the authorities which have made professional British soccer a pattern of commercialized sport.

## BEAVERS LOSE GAME TO WASHINGTON 9-3

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 14— Loose fielding cost Oregon State College its first game of the season with the University of Washington here yesterday. The score was 9 to 3. The Beavers took a one-run lead in the third inning on a walk and a three-base hit by Donald Johnson '34.

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 1 |
| Oregon State | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 5 |

Batteries—Hopper and Harnett; Peterson and Keema. Umpire—Spec Buerke, Portland. Time—2h. 25m.

### GREAT BRITAIN ADVANCES

TORQUAY, Eng., May 14 (AP)—Great Britain today advanced to the third round of Davis Cup play in the European zone by defeating Roumania in the doubles for a clean sweep of the first three matches of the five-match series. Fred J. Perry and George P. Hughes paired to defeat N. Mishu and G. Poulliert 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Great Britain yesterday won the first two singles matches with Roumania. Perry, England's No. 1 player, defeated Mishu, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1, and H. F. David won from Poulliert, 7—5, 7—5, 6—1.

### SENIOR GOLF AT TORONTO

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, May 14—At a recent meeting of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Toronto Golf Club to hold the association's 1932 tournament on its course, the dates selected being Sept. 6, 7 and 8. Members of the Senior Golfers' Society of Great Britain will participate in this year's tournament and special matches between the British and Canadian seniors will be played on Sept. 9.

### BRAVES RELEASE SHERDEL

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14—Bill Sherdel, veteran left-handed pitcher of the Boston Braves, has been released outright, it is announced here. Sherdel first pitched major league ball with the St. Louis Cardinals in 1918. He remained with that club until 1930, when he was traded to the Braves along with Fred Frankhouse, for Burleigh Grimes.

### COTTON DEFEATS TWINE

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 14 (AP)—Henry Cotton won the 1500-guineas golf tournament today for the second straight time when he defeated W. T. Twine, fellow British professional, in a 36-hole playoff. Cotton's score for the two rounds was 145, Twine's 146. The pair had tied with scores of 291 for the regular 72 holes of medal play.

## AUSTRALIA LEADS CUBA AT TENNIS

HAVANA, May 14 (AP)—Australia's tennis aces, Jack Crawford, New South Wales, and Harry O. Hopman, Victoria, sailed through Cuba's representatives with the loss of only one set in two matches yesterday to gain an apparently unbeatable lead in the semifinal round of Davis Cup competition in the North American zone.

After Crawford had trounced Ricardo Morales in the opening singles match of the series, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5, Hopman put Australia 2 up by beating the Cuban champion, Gustavo Vollmer, 6—2, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

The winner of this series will go to the North American zone finals against the survivor of the United States-Mexico series now in progress at New Orleans.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Memphis | 20 | 10 | .667 |
| Chattanooga | 20 | 10 | .667 |
| Birmingham | 19 | 12 | .613 |
| New Orelans | 14 | 17 | .452 |
| Little Rock | 12 | 16 | .429 |
| Nashville | 11 | 17 | .393 |
| Atlanta | 11 | 17 | .393 |
| Knoxville | 11 | 20 | .375 |

RESULTS MAY 13

Memphis 10, New Orleans 8.
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 3.
Birmingham 25, Little Rock 5.
Atlanta 8, Knoxville 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 16 | 7 | .696 |
| Kansas City | 16 | 10 | .615 |
| Minneapolis | 15 | 11 | .577 |
| Milwaukee | 13 | 10 | .565 |
| Columbus | 15 | 12 | .556 |
| Toledo | 8 | 15 | .348 |
| Louisville | 7 | 15 | .318 |
| St. Paul | 7 | 17 | .292 |

RESULTS MAY 13

Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 3.
Other clubs not scheduled.

### B. U. ELECTS SAUNDERS

Blain A. Saunders '33 of Lawrence, Mass., has been elected captain of Boston University's track and field team. Saunders is a high jumper, 220 and 440-yard runner, and also a varsity swimmer.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Boston 73¼, Tufts 62¾.
Grinnell 86, Carleton 44.
Williams 84, Amherst 64.

## British Cricket Is Under a Cloud

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 14—Great Britain's national game of cricket is under a cloud. Tto be exact it is under a cloud. To be exact, it is ever since the 1932 season started May 1—which explains why there wasn't one victory outright among seven first-class matches concluded yesterday. The nearest thing to a win occurred at Lord's ground here, where the Middlesex men required only 66 runs in the second innings to beat Hampshire. They scraped together 18 before lunch, then rain fell once more and they spent the rest of the day in the pavilion waiting for an opportunity to try and collect the outstanding 48. The hero of this very low scoring game was the professional, F. J. Durston, who made the top score in Middlesex's first innings, 76, and captured nine wickets for 25 runs. He has never previously had such a splendid bowling analysis in a first-class game. The team totals were: Hampshire 70 and 76, Middlesex 76 and 18 for no wicket.

Besides Middlesex the only county to secure five points in the standing for a lead on the first innings was Essex, which scored 205 at Leyton against Northamptonshire's 144. The best individual contributions were 41, not out, by A. H. Mathews for the visitors, and 83, not out, for Essex by Jack O'Connor.

Compared with other places there was plenty of cricket at the Oval ground here with Surrey playing a "friendly" match with Sussex. But all told it didn't exceed 1¾ hours, and the contest was abandoned as a draw with the scores, Surrey 201, Sussex 174, for seven wickets. The only items over 25 were J. B. Hobbs's 26, T. H. Barling's 38, T. F. Shepherd's 42, Douglas Jardine's 42, all for Surrey. Thomas Cook's 58 and Harry Parks's 40, for Sussex.

Play was impossible yesterday in all other matches and they were abandoned before lunch. This means Worcestershire split eight points with Kent at Stourbridge and Lancashire and Glamorganshire also gained four each at Blackburn. The scores at Stourbridge were Worcestershire 225, Kent 74 for two wickets, while at Blackburn there was only time between raindrops for Lancashire to gather 196 for seven wickets. The items over a quarter century were 41 by C. F. Walters, 36 by J. A. Martin, 62 by H. H. Gibbons for Worcestershire, 43 not out by A. M. Crawley for Kent, 29 by Frank Watson, 52 by J. S. Iddon, 37 by Charles Hallows, 36 by L. A. Hopwood, all for Lancashire.

The holder of the county championship, Yorkshire, was engaged against Cambridge University and Leicestershire opposed Oxford. The position in these games when rain prevented further play was Cambridge 68 and Yorkshire 195. Leicestershire 314 and Oxford 194 for nine wickets declared. The outstanding contributions were W. A. Smith's 97 not out and E. W. Dawson's 68 for Leicestershire, R. H. J. Brookes's 75, Arthur Melville's 54 for Oxford, A. G. Hazlerigg's 27 for Cambridge, Herbert Sutcliffe's 75 and A. Mitchell's 54 for Yorkshire.

The touring Indians, who will be opposing England's full strength in a "test" match at Lord's in June, met the Blackheath Club in a one-day game and were victorious by 61 runs. The club scored 88, the Indians 149, whereof S. H. M. Colah was responsible for 50. The Indians have given a splendid account of themselves considering the weather and the wickets have been the kind they like the least.

## UNITED STATES CUP TEAM LEADS, 2 TO 0

NEW ORLEANS, May 14 (AP)—The United States Davis Cup tennis team won the first two singles matches from the Mexicans yesterday at the New Orleans Country Club to take the lead in the semifinal series of the North American zone.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion, defeated Alfonso Unda, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, after Wilmer L. Allison Jr. won from Ricardo Tapia, Mexico's top ranking player, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

In both matches, the Mexicans battled doggedly and at times broke through the Americans with flashes of brilliant tennis, but the variety of strokes displayed by the United States players was too much for them.

The second day's play will match Allison and John W. Van Ryn with Unda and Eduardo Mestre in doubles.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 24 | 15 | .615 |
| Hollywood | 24 | 15 | .615 |
| Los Angeles | 22 | 16 | .579 |
| Portland | 22 | 17 | .564 |
| Sacramento | 20 | 19 | .513 |
| Seattle | 17 | 22 | .436 |
| Oakland | 16 | 22 | .421 |
| Missions | 10 | 29 | .256 |

RESULTS MAY 13

Oakland 4, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 2.
Missions 8, Portland 5.
Los Angeles 13, Seattle 10.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Last | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 15 | 8 | .652 |
| Montreal | 17 | 10 | .630 |
| Rochester | 13 | 9 | .591 |
| Buffalo | 14 | 10 | .583 |
| Baltimore | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| Toronto | 10 | 12 | .455 |
| Jersey City | 7 | 19 | .269 |
| Reading | 5 | 16 | .238 |

RESULTS MAY 13

Rochester 3, Newark 2.
Toronto 3, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 3, Montreal 2.
Reading 7, Buffalo 4.

### LOCKE TO LEAD FRESHMEN

Thomas Ferguson Locke '35 of Boston has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman track team, according to an announcement from the Harvard Athletic Association yesterday. Locke is a strong 220 and 440-yard dash man. He also played quarterback on the freshman eleven last fall.

### POLAND LEADS HOLLAND

WARSAW, Poland, May 14 (AP)—Poland won the first two singles matches of its second-round Davis Cup tennis series with Holland yesterday. Tloczynski defeated the veteran Hans Timmer, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4, and Max Stolarow defeated Hughan, 6—8, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0, 6—0.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Chicago 6, Lake Forest 0.
Columbia 7, Pennsylvania 2.
Harvard 6, Princeton 3.
Kansas 6, Iowa 0.
Northwestern 3, Minnesota 3.
Tufts 6, Bates 1.
Vermont 7, M. I. T. 2.
State Teach. 6, Worcester Tech. 1.

## CARDINALS IN FIRST DIVISION

### Push Phillies Back—Cubs Best Braves in Ninth Inning

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 18 | 7 | .720 |
| Boston | 14 | 9 | .609 |
| Cincinnati | 15 | 14 | .517 |
| St. Louis | 13 | 14 | .481 |
| Philadelphia | 12 | 13 | .480 |
| Brooklyn | 10 | 13 | .435 |
| New York | 8 | 12 | .400 |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 15 | .318 |

RESULTS MAY 13

Chicago 2, Boston 2.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 7 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 3.
New York at Pittsburgh (postponed).

St. Louis, Chicago and Brooklyn won National League games on Friday. The Cardinals, champions of the world, climbed into the first division, defeating Philadelphia in 10 innings, 8 to 7. The Phillies dropped into fifth place. The Cubs evened their series with the Boston Braves, winning, 3 to 2. The Dodgers made it two straight over Cincinnati by the score of 5 to 3. The New York-Pittsburgh game was postponed because of wet grounds.

Al Todd, young Philadelphia catcher, dropped Mike Gonzales's fly ball in the tenth inning and let in the winning run. Jimmy Collins scored on the play. The Phillies took an early lead, but were unable to hold it. The Cards tied the score in the seventh inning with a five-run rally. The champions touched Holley and Grabowski for 17 hits, including a home run by Harvey Hendrick. Charlie Gelbert made four hits in five times up. Klein, Whitney and Mallon each made three safeties for the Phillies. Gabby Street used five pitchers.

Guy Bush, Chicago pitcher, found Ben Cantwell for a long double in the ninth inning and drove in the winning run. Cantwell had relieved Tom Zachary in the ninth. Going into the final inning, the Cubs were behind, 2 to 1. Singles by Moore and Stephenson, a double play, a single by Grimm and Bush's double, accounted for the tying and winning runs. Bush went the distance in the box for Chicago, limiting the Braves to nine scattered hits. Zachary went well for Boston until the ninth. Schulmerich had three out of three for Boston.

The Brooklyn-Cincinnati game was featured by the first triple play of the season. It came in the third inning and was made by the Dodgers. Asbjornson was hit by a pitched ball and Kolp followed with a single. Douthit then lined out to Wright, who threw to Cuccinello forcing Asbjornson, and Tony whipped the ball over to first in time to get Kolp. Dazzy Vance pitched for Max Carey's club and received good support. Lefty O'Doul made three hits, scoring two runs. Babe Herman of the Reds hit a homer. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 3 |

Batteries—Johnson, Lindsey, Stout, Carleton, Derringer and Mancuso, Gonzales; Holley, Grabowski and Todd. Winning pitcher—Derringer. Losing pitcher—Grabowski. Umpires—Klem, Quigley and Donnelly. Time—2h. 58m.

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 |

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Zachary, Cantwell and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Barr and Stark. Time—1h. 59m.

AT CINCINNATI

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries—Vance and Lopez; Benton, Kolp, Ogden and Asbjornson. Losing pitcher — Benton. Umpires — Magerkurth and Moran. Time—1h. 51m.

## DARTMOUTH NINE EASILY WINS GAME

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yale | 4 | 2 | .667 |
| Columbia | 4 | 3 | .571 |
| Dartmouth | 4 | 3 | .571 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Princeton | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Cornell | 1 | 4 | .300 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., May 14—Dartmouth won an easy game from Princeton in the Intercollegiate Baseball League when Way Thompson '33 pitched the Indians to their fourth league victory, 10 to 3. Dartmouth enjoyed one big inning, the fourth, when the batters counted eight times and forced Capt. Frank K. Bowman Jr. '32 from the mound.

Henry L. Barber '32 returned to the game after three weeks' absence and helped the Dartmouth cause with two hits. Roald A. Morton '34, shifted to second base for this game, continued his hitting spree by batting safely three times, two of the blows coming in the fourth inning. Capt. Wilber H. Mack '32, with two doubles, also figured in the scoring. Score by innings:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dartmouth | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 10 | 12 | 0 |
| Princeton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 |

Batteries—Thompson and Weeman; Bowman, Ray and Eno. Umpires—Kelleher and Gardella. Time—1h. 59m.

### COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Bates 11, Maine 5.
Bowling Green 6, Hillside 5.
Chicago 8, Minnesota 2.
Colby 9, Bowdoin 5.
Dartmouth 10, Princeton 3.
Iowa 2, Wisconsin 1.
Iowa State 12, Central 3.
Kansas 13, Oklahoma 17.
Luther 8, Michigan S. N. 7.
Manhattan 10, Rensselaer P. I. 6.
Miami 7, Wabash 3.
Ohio State 6, Michigan 4.
Upsala 11, Muhlenberg 8.
Washington 9, Oregon State 3.
W. & L. 13, Colgate 8.
Williams 6, Middlebury 3.

### MISS JACOBS LOSES IN BERLIN

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—Miss Helen M. Jacobs, No. 2 ranking star of the United States, was eliminated from the Berlin championships yesterday by Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. The Berlin tournament was Miss Jacobs's first appearance on her European tour, which will end with the Wightman Cup matches and the English championships at Wimbledon.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Amherst 6, Union 0.
Chicago 10½, Depaul 7½.
Georgetown 5½, Holy Cross ½.
Harvard 8½, Pennsylvania ½.
Princeton 7½, Dartmouth 1½.
Worcester Tech 5, B. U. 4.

# BY-PLAYS

### ECONOMY MAY RESULT IN IMPROVED SCHEDULES

SHORTER major-league baseball schedules, with the season opening in May and closing in September, so that the World Series can get under way not later than the first day of October, have been talked about for a number of years, and while the World Series part of the plan is now pretty well carried out, there has been nothing done toward a later start. For years the major-league teams have played 154 games each, or have been scheduled to play that number, and there has apparently been considerable sentiment regarding the playing of that number of games. If that number is to be continued and shortening of the season accomplished, then it will be necessary to play a lot of double headers.

This spring the major-league clubs have been rather up against it. The real opening of the season was on April 12, and yesterday saw just a month of the schedule completed; but, owing to weather conditions, only 194 games had been played in the National League and 193 in the American. This makes an average of about 24 games for each team.

But the economic situation this year may bring about a result which all the discussion of past years has never been able to accomplish. The postponement of many games, together with the fact that the attendance at those played has not been entirely satisfactory, may force the leagues to start later. If the teams were to open their seasons the middle of May, or thereabouts, they would be able to start their training seasons later, which should save them quite a bit of money. Then, again, the attendance at games would undoubtedly be better if the seasons opened at the later date, as many fans do not plan to go to games when the weather is cold, and some of those who do fail to come back again until well into the season. Some of the club owners are evidently beginning to realize that they, as well as the baseball public, may benefit financially by a later start, even though fewer games are scheduled, and, while there may not be anything doing before the 1933 season gets under way, it seems quite likely that before many years there will be a change which should prove beneficial to all concerned.

### CARRYING A CUP TO NEWCASTLE

A seething crowd which burst into exultant cheers, a brass band which burst into exultant music, and a police horse that burst exultantly into the brass band greeted Newcastle United when that famous soccer football side returned home from Wembley Stadium with "The Cup" after its final victory over The Arsenal of London. Stalwart policemen strove valiantly to save the United from their friends, but before they could do so, Jimmy Nelson, the captain, had nearly lost possession of the shimmering pot, had had his hand wrung nearly off his arm, and had been slapped on the back until he could scarcely protest. Even a casual visitor would have suspected that the citizenry of Newcastle was pleased. And the police horse was positive.

### WHY AND HOW DAVIS STOLE FIRST BASE

A Monitor reader in New York City recently sought information on what is probably one of the most unusual plays that has ever occurred on a big league diamond—a runner stealing first base. Actually, the runner did not get credit for stealing the base, but, nevertheless, he went from second to first without the slightest effort on the part of his opponents to stop the play. Harry Davis, former Philadelphia and Cleveland first baseman, while wearing the uniform of the Athletics, was the player who accomplished this feat. Connie Mack, manager of the A's ever since that club has been in the American League, has this to say in regard to the play: "It was in 1902 that Harry Davis made this peculiar play. I don't remember the team we were playing that day, but I do remember that Dave Fultz was on third base at the time. Davis started for second base, and, as no play was made, he, of course, stole the base. On the next pitch, Davis went back to first base, and then, when the pitcher delivered his next pitch, Davis started for second again. This time the ball was thrown, and Fultz scored from third. That is the reason Davis went back to first base, hoping that Fultz would get a chance to score that run. While it did not work the first time, it did the second, and it is the first time I know the play to be made. The rules have been changed since then, however, preventing a man from going back to the base he started from."

## Foxx and Hafey Leading Batsmen

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—A little over a month after the opening games of the major league season, Jimmie Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics and Chick Hafey of the Cincinnati Reds hold the top places in the batting lists for the big leagues.

Established stars of past seasons, they have outdistanced the rookie "morning glories" who usually shine at the start of the campaign. Foxx, one of the American League leaders from the start, shot his average up to the new height of .458 yesterday to top both leagues at the end of the fifth week. Hafey had not played often enough before this week to earn a regular's rating, but he finally got in with 67 times at bat and after yesterday's games topped the National League by 52 points with a .418 mark.

Only two other big league regulars are hitting better than .400. They are Bill Dickey of the New York Yankees with .409 and Carl Reynolds of Washington.

Here are the "first ten" hitters in both circuits, taking 60 times at bat as the low mark for regulars:

American League: Foxx, .458; Dickey, .409; Reynolds, .406; Cronin, Washington, .355; Porter, Cleveland, .349; Walker, Detroit, .348; Cochrane, Philadelphia, .347; Gehrig, New York, .342; Oliver, Boston, .341; Selph, Chicago, 337.

National League: Hafey, 418; Critz, New York, .366; Terry, New York, .360; P. Waner, Pirates, .349; Whitney, Philadephia, .347; Collins, St. Louis, .346; Klein, Philadelphia, .343; Worthington, Boston, .333; Stephenson, Chicago, .333; and Herman, Cincinnati and Watkins, St. Louis, tied at .330.

The National League holds a slight edge in the various slugging departments, with its leader topping the first-place man in the American League in runs, doubles, home runs, runs batted in and stolen bases. The junior circuit leads in total hits and in triples.

The slugging leaders for both circuits are: Runs—Klein, Phillies, 26; Foxx, Athletics, 25; hits—Foxx, Athletics, and Porter, Indians, 38; Collins, Cardinals, 37; doubles—Paul Waner, Pirates, 12; Johnson, Tigers, Campbell, Browns, and Oliver, Red Sox, 9; triples—Myer, Senators, 5; Klein, Phillies, Herman, Reds, and Suhr and Vaughan, Pirates, 4; home runs—Collins, Cardinals, 8; Foxx, Athletics, 7; runs batted in—Averill, Indians, 26; Collins, Cardinals, 23; stolen bases—Frisch, Cardinals, 6; Sox, and Burns, Browns, 5.

The National League also can boast a pitching leader who has been more successful than the American League's best. Lonnie Warneke of the Cubs has won five games without a defeat, while the American League leaders, Brown and Fischer of Washington, have each won three straight. Walter "Huck" Betts of the Boston Braves, second in the older circuit, equals this mark.

### OLYMPIC BLANKS MAILED

Entry blanks for the semifinal American Olympic track and field team tryouts to be held at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, June 17 and 18, are now in the mails. Qualifiers in this tryout will be sent to Palo Alto, Calif., for the final. Distances will be measured in metera. Entries close with William P. Garceion, chairman of the New England games committee, June 10. His address for receipt of blanks is the Boston Athletic Association, Exeter Street, Boston.

### GREAT BRITAIN LEADS, 2 TO 0

TORQUAY, Eng., May 14 (AP)—Great Britain yesterday won the first two singles matches of its second-round Davis Cup series with Roumania. Fred J. Perry, England's No. 1 player, defeated N. Mishu, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; and H. F. David won from G. Poulliert, 7—5, 7—5, 6—1.

## U. S. WOMEN'S TEAM IN HARD PRACTICE

SUNNINGDALE, Eng., May 14 (AP)—Miss Marion Hollins led her American team of women golfers through a hard practice session on the Sunningdale Golf Club course yesterday in preparation for their team match with an English side at Wentworth Golf Club, Virginia Water, Surrey.

Six members of the team paired for practice with Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. playing with Mrs. Opal S. Hill,

# SMOOT APPEALS FOR TAX ACTION BEFORE SENATE

## Nonpartisan Bill Calls for Impartial Handling, He Holds

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 13—Formal Senate debate on the $1,000,000,000 tax bill began today with an appeal to Congress by Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, chairman of the Finance Committee, to meet "the all important duty of taking immediate and adequate steps to place the finances of the Government upon an unquestioned, sound basis and to provide for continuance of the public credit unimpaired."

The worst trade slump in American history, he declared, has reached the point where "doubt and uncertainty are obstructing the processes of rehabilitation and recovery." He called on Congress to relieve this uncertainty by a clear affirmation of its intentions to balance the budget through the present bill.

Mr. Smoot outlined in detail the financial condition of the country and launched into a defense of the pending bill. A manufacturer's sales tax was now unlikely to pass, he said, but personally he favored it.

"It is time, then," he said, "that we join in bringing about immediate passage of the bill. We have worked in the committee on a nonpartisan basis, except perhaps when the various tariff items were under consideration. Let us continue on a nonpartisan basis. The bill is not a Republican measure, nor a Democratic measure. It is a measure for the protection and preservation of your Government and my Government. It is above party lines and distinctions.

"I trust that it will be so received by the Senate. In such case, Mr. President, its immediate enactment will follow and we will have taken the all-important step toward economic recovery."

James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, followed Mr. Smoot and attacked the tax bill as emanating from Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury. In particular Mr. Couzens took exception to the proposed taxes on automobiles, which he said would place a heavy burden upon his State. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.) of Maryland, who followed, advocated a tax on 2.75 per cent beer as a means of balancing the budget.

# Fellowships Aid Studies of Farm And Rural Needs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 13—The Social Science Research Council of New York has awarded 22 fellowships to graduate students in agricultural economics and rural sociology for 1932-33, according to announcement today. The fellowships carry stipends aggregating $25,770, the announcement said.

The fellows are: Rutillus H. Allen, Connecticut Agricultural College; Carl M. Clark, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College; Marion Clawson, the University of Nevada; Dennis A. Fitzgerald, Iowa State College; Nell W. Johnson, Washington State College; Kenneth J. Nicholson, Purdue University; Joseph L. Orr, South Dakota State College; James E. Thigpen, Connecticut Agricultural College; Ben H. Thibodeaux, Iowa State College; Miss Evelyn G. Tough, University of Wisconsin, and Walter W. Wilcox, University of Illinois, to study at Harvard University.

James O. Babcock, Iowa State University, is to study at Chicago University. Clarence A. Bonnen, Reynolds I. Nowell and John E. Willis, University of Illinois, are to study at the University of California.

Assignments at Cornell University are given to Paul V. Kepner, Purdue University; Jacob L. Maxton, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Leland B. Tate, University of Virginia, and Miss Mildred B. Thurow, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Herbert H. Erdmann, University of Wisconsin, is to continue studies there; Roy A. West, Utah State Agricultural College, is to study at the University of Wisconsin; Cecil J. Poole, University of California, is to continue studies there.

Expenditures on the awards, including the 22 fellows just chosen, aggregate approximately $146,000, according to Prof. I. G. Davis of Connecticut Agricultural College, chairman of the committee. A total of 106 fellows have been appointed as a result of annual national competitions.

# Prizes Awarded For League Test

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 13—First prize in the sixth national competitive examination for high schools on the League of Nations has been awarded to Robert Spencer Whitlow, a senior high school student in Tulsa, Okla., according to announcement by the League of Nations Association Monday. The prize is a trip to Europe this summer. Mr. Whitlow was formerly editor of the school paper and has been prominent in Young Men's Christian Association and Boy Scout activities.

Second prizes of $50 each went to Drayton S. Bryant, of Palo Alto, Calif.; Bill Goodykoontz, of Bluefield, W. Va.; and Jane Lois Ryan, of St. Paul, Minn.

More than 10,000 boys and girls from 1398 high schools in all the states prepared for the examination, Miss Helen Clarkson Miller, chairman of the educational committee of the association, said. Besides the prizes awarded by the national organization, state branches will give recognition to local contestants in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York City, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Wyoming, the announcement said.

# British Columbia Turns Idle to Land

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is preparing to undertake land settlement to relieve part of its unemployment program. The Federal Government has issued an appeal to all settlers to remain on their farms and put in crops, however small.

To help them it is giving direct relief in the form of groceries and other supplies. It feels that a man employed in farming, even on the smallest scale, is more useful to the country than a man supported in relief camps on the construction of roads.

In addition, it plans to clear new land with the use of unemployed. This work will be concentrated in districts already served with roads, schools and other facilities so that there will be no large extra cost to the Treasury.

### LOAN TO CUBA EXTENDED

HAVANA, May 14—The Chase National Bank of New York has extended for 60 days the $30,000,000 loan to the Cuban government.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### ANIMALS

JERSEYS—Ten in full flow of milk and five yearlings, all registered; unusually fine specimens; all or part; cheap. VERSER CONNER, Russellville, Ky.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—To sublet, June 1st-October 1st, furnished apartment, Hotel Puritan; hall parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath; reasonable terms. Write Box B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTUIT, MASS., CAPE COD—Sale, rent, cottages; water view or picnic grove, private way to beach; church, stores; modern conveniences. E. A. SOUTHER, Main Street and Piney Road.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

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PATENTS—TIME COUNTS in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information or how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, registered patent attorney, 1707 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 20 Ware St.—Sublet from June to October, furnished 3-room apartment; Frigidaire. A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 144 East 74th St.—Two room furnished apartment offered below rental until October, $60. Butterfield 8-3705.

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Try furnished apartment with bath and kitchenette; central location near Mass. station. 39 Hemenway St., Boston. Tel. COM monwealth 8210.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—6-room apartment in 2-family house with garage; choice location facing park, 3 minutes from Beacon St., 10 minutes' drive from Christian Science church. Asp. 4917.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 3623 Clarendon Road—Corner; sunny upper or lower floor; sun porch; garage; modern 2-family. Defender 3-6736.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., CROSSWAYS APARTMENTS, 1502 Mott Ave.—Ocean view; near beaches, stores, schools and station; 35 minutes from Manhattan; 3-story building; 5 elevators, fireplaces, electric refrigeration; 4, 5 and 6-room apartments; rentals as low as $70 per month. JOS. D. MORRIS CO., 2109 Mott Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 7-6464.

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On premises, or Tel. Flushing 9-6781.

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N. Y. C., Hudson View Gardens (W. 183rd)—Exclusive co-operative, 5 sunny rooms, balcony, overlooking Hudson; reduced $129. FINK, Billings 5-6200.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Thornycroft, Garth Road—Elevator apartments; superb view of parkway, woods; 3, 4, 5 rooms, dining alcoves, sleeping porches, cedar closets, refrigeration included in rentals. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Halstead Apartments, 250 Martine Ave.—3, 4, 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevators, electric refrigeration included in rental, dining alcoves, fireplaces. Call or telephone White Plains 4646 or Scarsdale 472.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—To sublet at sacrifice attractive 5-room apartment; 2 porches, electric refrigeration; newly renovated. Telephone Win. 1719-M.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 1135 Commonwealth Ave., near Brighton—Two rooms, large reception hall and one room alcove apartments, refrigeration; $40-$50. Algonquin 9466.

ARLINGTON, MASS., Corner Mass. Ave.—Ideal apartment, 6 rooms and sun parlor, fireplace, G. E. refrigeration, oil heat, garage; 15 minutes to Harvard Sq.; ready on or before Sept. 1. Tel. Arlington 2789.

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352. Comm. 8735.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON. 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

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1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; references required; $30 up; resident janitor.

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Clean, light, desirable, well-furnished and unfurnished apartment, 1-4 outside rooms,

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MALDEN, MASS., 84 Converse Ave.—Modern, sunny apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, screened piazza. Tel. Malden 1398.

NEWTONVILLE'S most exceptional upper apartment, large, sunny rooms, porches; garage optional; 7 minutes to train. West Newton 0854-J (Mass.).

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1510 S. 54th St.—Sussex Apts., 5 rooms, bath, private front porches, large yard; furnished or unfurnished; reduced rents; convenient to 13 car and buses; visitors accommodated. Saratoga 3215-W.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Will share 2-room studio apartment, attractively furnished, front, good light and air; $32 monthly; Christian Scientist preferred. Ring Suite 14, 109 St. Stephen St.

N. Y. C., 308 West 97th—Woman will share her sunny comfortably furnished apartment, separate bedroom; housekeeping privileges; business woman; $7. Riverside 9-0805.

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BOOTHBAY, ME.—Log cabins to let or for sale; electrically equipped, every modern convenience; in spruce grove on water; a few shore lots for sale. Information and photographs upon request. Address SPRUCE SHORES, Augusta, Maine.

FURNISHED 7-room cottage for rent at 68 Second Ave., Hatherly Beach, Scituate, or telephone OWNER, Parkway 3065-J.

HORSENECK BEACH—Furnished cottage for the season or by the month; 2-car garage. A. A. SIBLEY, 18 Southbourne Road, Boston (30), Mass.

LAKE COCHITUATE, NORTH NATICK, 17 miles from Boston; furnished camp to rent; large living room, fireplace, screened porches; garage; ideally located. Address B. L. ANDERSON, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEAR Great Barrington, Mass., on shore of lake, 4-room cottage, large porch, completely furnished, 6 beds or cots, dishes, silver, kitchen utensils, 3 stoves, boat; size of lot 50x150 ft.; will sell for $1200. Address A. B. HAWLEY, 74 Edward Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

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BROOKLINE, MASS. — Housecleaning and window cleaning, paint washing, furniture polishing, floors polished, painting, paperhanging, lawns taken care of. Call Bes. 3513.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-9342. N. Y. C.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Sale or let, 8-room house with 2-car garage overlooking Mystic Lake, attractive grounds, 42 Mystic Lake Drive, Arlington 4117 or Kenmore 2507.

IN NANTUCKET

FOR sale or to let, our furnished home, 8 rooms, modern improvements; 3 minutes from center. Write Box 43, Nantucket, Mass.

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Modern 12-room cottage facing beach, for rent or sale. W. O. LITTLEFIELD.

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PHILADELPHIA, OLNEY—Husband and wife will share with adults well-furnished home, modern in every detail, where harmony, culture and refinement predominate. Call Waverly 1679.

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COMFORTABLE home for rest and quiet, care if desired. EDITH M. THOMAS, 27 Stanton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Regent 2736-J.

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BROOKLINE—Comfortably furnished private home, 8 rooms 2 baths, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage; easily accessible to Boston. Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR summer rent, Needham, Mass., 7-room colonial house, completely furnished, electric kitchen including refrigerator, garage; 5 minutes to golf club, train center; price reasonable; available June 17th to Labor Day. Tel. Needham 1246-M.

HISTORIC LEXINGTON, MASS.—Attractively furnished house, 5 bedrooms, study and living room, 3 bathrooms, maid quarters and garage; open country; 30 minutes from Boston; to rent July and August. Tel. Lex. 0631. Write MRS. A. F. HAMMER, 63 Hancock St.

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LIGHT, sunny office, 261 square feet, southerly exposure; excellent building service. Apply CLERK, Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, (Room 1543 Mason Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1938)—Practitioner's beautiful office facing park; part time; reasonable. Ch. 4-3826, University 4-5244.

SPACE in business office; rent reasonable to right party; congenial atmosphere; secretarial services available. 127 Federal St., Boston, Room 37. Phone Liberty 0178.

### PAINTINGS WANTED

PAINTINGS, early American preferred; Frost, Bellows, Henry, Remington, Russell, Doughty, Birch, Durrie, Fait, Chappel, Rossiter; also early American miniatures, historic portraits, old views of cities; price not object; write, do not call. DR SHERBININ, 597 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### PAYING GUESTS

PRIVATE family in Wellesley section will take a paying guest, Christian Scientist preferred; board if desired; pleasant room, sunny but cool; excellent opportunity for right person; any arrangements for use of motor could be made. Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—One of Boston's finest suburbs; new 6-room colonial, large living room in chestnut with bookcases, panelled dining room, tile kitchen with rubber tile floor, 3 bedrooms, tile bath with shower, open porch, heated garage; sightly location; price $6900. Take Park Ave. to Cedar and left to MRS. M. E. BROWN, Builder, Arlington 3582.

INTERLACHEN, FLA.—For sale, home on paved highway, 16 miles west of Palatka and 1 mile north of Interlachen; 20 acres; beautifully located on lake front; substantial 10-room house, garage, workshop and other buildings; home orchard. Owner MRS. ELVIRA W. HALEY, Interlachen, Fla.

MIAMI, FLA.—For sale, furnished house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, located in northeast section just off Biscayne Boulevard; moderately priced. For information call 2-3994.

MODERN 6-room house, sun porch, finished attic, tile bath, built-in shower, steam heated; newly decorated and painted; stone driveway; 1-car garage, beautiful lawn, shrubbery; price $12,000. DAVIS, 180 Ampere Parkway, Bloomfield, N. J.

SOUTHERN New Hampshire real estate, farms, summer homes, village property and roadside opportunities. H. E. OSBORNE, Hampton Falls, N. H. Tel. Hampton 46-3.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winthrop, 41 Park Street—Large double room, 4 windows, fireplace, private bath, single rooms; excellent table; garage.

ROOM and board, 3 meals a day, $15 per week; big sunny room. Box D-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROXBURY, MASS.—A sunny room large enough for 2; 3 windows, large closet; attention if needed; terms reasonable; near Christian Science church. Tel. Gar. 2712.

### ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady who has been studying in New York City the past winter desires room and board for the summer in a quiet, cultured home, preferably in a smaller town or city in New England or vicinity of New York; can pay reasonable rates for accommodations. Box X-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Business woman has attractive, well furnished room in elevator apartment, hotel service, 1 minute to bus and subway; will rent to permanent guest for $6; references. Ken. 1090.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1136 Boylston St.—Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON, 402 Marlboro St.—Large double room, twin beds, private bath; also single; Christian Scientists preferred, Circle 6458.

BOSTON, 7 Hayland St.—Near church; pleasant, homelike room, continuous hot water; 45; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. HILLMAN. Tel. Com. 1289.

BOSTON—Newly furnished and refinished rooms; moderately priced. 226 Huntington Avenue. Telephone Circle 6392.

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BOSTON, Fenway — Nicely furnished large front room, furnished or unfurnished, kitchenette optional. Telephone Kenmore 4156.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 96 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 4023. MRS. CHARLES DORMAN.

### ROOMS TO LET

(Continued)

BOSTON—ROOMS, REASONABLE RATES
Transients Accommodated
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BOSTON—Strangers met and comfortably located. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 large rooms with separate kitchen, also small room; very reasonable; beautiful surroundings; garage. Regent 1333.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable room in residence, with or without bath; pleasant location; near Beacon St. car line, Asp. 1648.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 276 East 6th St.—Attractive room, running water, porch; near park; reasonable; suitable young man; board optional. Windsor 6-6345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—2 front rooms in quiet neighborhood; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3956-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms or apartments with private bath; permanent or transients; meals if desired. Univ. 4737.

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FOR rent for summer or shorter period, large, well furnished room with bath, $12 for one, $14 for two. 200 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 8594.

MAGNOLIA, MASS., Oakes Ave.—Attractive suites or single rooms, with or without bath; week, month or season; exclusive; homelike. E. F. BROWN. Phone 1567-R.

NEW YORK CITY—Business person, home, small room, private bath, 58 West 58th, near Park. Telephone Circle 7-1015.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive, sunny room, suitable 1 or 2. 108 Elwood St., Dyckman subway; moderate. Phone Lorraine 7-3068.

NEW YORK CITY, 178 Macdougal St., near Washington Square—Room for lady. Telephone Stuyvesant 9-7740.

ROOMS near Christian Science church; modern, homelike; elevator. Write for booklet, HOWES, 8 Cumberland St., Boston.

WINTHROP BEACH, MASS., Cottage Hill—Pleasant room for lady or gentleman. 44 Prospect Ave. Tel. Ocean 1967.

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TUTOR COMPANION—College graduate, several years' experience camp counselor, would like position for summer; will go anywhere. Write Box B-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT companion; any position of trust; go anywhere. Write Box T-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COLLEGE WOMAN, capable tutor, languages, own room and some leisure in preference to high salary. Write Box S-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

COOK, experienced German, offers services. Tel. End. 2-9459. Write Box S-25, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EXCELLENT attendant wants part-time work; can sew; good cook; pay optional. Box B-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires any occupation during summer; no selling. Address TEACHER, 314 Forbes Ave., New Haven, Conn.

GENTLEWOMAN with leisure offers her services as reader to one desiring this service (Christian Scientist preferred); no remuneration involved. Write Box S-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

REFINED woman desires room and board in Christian Science family in exchange for her part-time services. Box D-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE colored girl desires part time housework; with Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box B-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY—Thoroughly competent; many years' varied experience; desirous of responsible position where executive ability, tact, and poise are required. Write Box W-17, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY, educated, traveled 5 years, experience 2 years with advertising executive, knowledge of bookkeeping. MISS THARP, Chelsea 3-9601, New York City.

TUTOR-GOVERNESS, college junior experience; tutor in all but foreign languages; senior life saver; Protestant; references. MARY GRAY HARRIS, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

YOUNG woman as governess or companion; drive car; best references. MISS WALKER, 119 E. 29th St., New York City. Ashland 4-0566.

### SUMMER BOARD

BETHEL LODGE, NORTH WOBURN, MASS.—Board children; supervision; near swimming; good food; Christian Scientists preferred; reasonable rates. Wob. 0540-W.

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ALTITUDE 1100 feet; only 60 miles from Boston, near Packmonadnock; accommodate 35; fireplaces, separate tables; tennis and lawn games; bath, electricity, farm delicacies and meals you will remember; $18-$20 7 1-room bungalows; open May 26; 17th season. C. W. NELSON, South Lyndeboro, N. H. Telephone Wilton 51-6.

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An elderly lady companion attendant, mother with infant, or 2 ladies to board in private adult family at an old colonial farmhouse in Southern N. H.; beautiful surroundings; modern improvements; splendid home cooking; special food if desired; a careful chauffeur and good car to be had at reasonable rates; pictures and references furnished on request. Address W-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Summer boarders, tourists; attractive, quiet home; Evangeline Land; home cooking, fishing; garage; moderate. MRS. FOSS, "Inglewood," Wilmot, Nova Scotia.

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ARKVILLE, N. Y. (Western Catskills)—Furnished cottages, 3, 5 and 7 rooms, bath, electricity, to let for season or monthly; meals at Colonial Lodge; 9-hole golf course; trout stream; booklet. BURHORN CO., 1 Newark St., Hoboken, N. J.

BELGRADE LAKES, ME.—At one-half former rental, ideal summer home, 2 acres lake frontage, 60 acres woodland; main cabin, guest house, servant's quarters, boathouse, 3-car garage, 3 motor boats, rowboat, canoe, electric refrigeration, hot water, modern plumbing; fine fishing; Bar Harbor express trains; $1500 for season. E. F. MAGILL, Agents, Locusts House, Belgrade Lakes, Maine.

BERKSHIRES — Colonial house overlooking lake; 15 rooms, modern improvements; near golf course; reasonable rental. GRAY, 147 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMDEN, MAINE Seashore and mountains; several finely located summer cottages; fully furnished; rents reasonable; plans and photos. J. R. FRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CENTERVILLE, MASS.—Cool, clean, comfortably furnished 10-room house, screened sleeping porch, 2 baths, furnace, large fireplace, continuous hot water heater in basement; garage; $1000 for season. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

FOR RENT for summer, furnished home with two-car garage and all conveniences in Suburban Boston; rent reasonable. Apply Box C-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNISHED apartment, 3 rooms and screened porch, running water, use of bath; season $190. MRS. C. HASBROUCK, Woodstock, N. Y.

NANTUCKET, MASS.—To let, for season or month, 8-room house, also two attractive 4-room apartments; high class neighborhood. JOHNSON, Box 233, Tenafly, N. J.

NORTH SHORE

A ROOMY family house, conveniently situated on the North Shore Water Front, has been unexpectedly vacated. It is completely furnished and is a comfortable, year-round home. There is a neighborhood demand for rentable rooms. The Trustee desires to have it managed for rooming purposes, or he will lease it furnished. Box C-30, The Christian Science Monitor,

# CONTINENTAL EUROPE, AFRICA

## FLORIDA

### WEST PALM BEACH

**ALFAR**
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

### WINTER HAVEN

Before you buy that dress—see us
Our Prices Are Right
GRAY'S
(Distinctive Women's Wear)
CENTRAL AVENUE Winter Haven

BOOZER'S
REPAIR SHOP
Dependable Auto Service
Pennsylvania Tires USL Batteries
PHONE 22-831

GRADUATION
is so important an event and worthy of "gifts that last."
BEALE, Inc., *Jewelers*
CENTRAL AVENUE

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Cherokee 2089
10 Sheridan Drive, Apt. 9
8-12 A. M. Daily

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
65½ BROAD N. W. 625 PEACHTREE N. E.
Near Fox Theatre

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Hemlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MANRY'S CASCADE FLORIST
*We deliver flowers for all occasions*
1169 Cascade Ave. SW. Call West 2697

### SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS.
DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
*Dry Cleaning*
Mountain City Laundry
*A Complete Cleaning Service*
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville
Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

### CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
*Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning*
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus, Profits, $2,400,000.00
*Member Federal Reserve System*

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.
*Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### READING

*The Famous*
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
[illegible] Penn Street Reading, Pa.

## Local Classified

**Other Than United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**

PARIS—15 minutes from center town, opposite Bois, Métro; comfortable, peaceful French home; English spoken, French lessons, chaperonage if desired; telephone; best references. MME. BOUE, 45, rue Michel Ange.

**BOARD FOR STUDENTS**

BOYS AND GIRLS
wishing to attend German school or university received in family; Christian Scientists welcome. Please write:
PFAELZER, Josefinenstr. 2, München 50, Germany.

FLORENCE—Comfortable, refined home for girls pursuing studies; moderate terms; good references. Villino Antonia, Via della Fiesuola 20, Florence.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

FLORENCE—Established high-class, very desirable tea-room business, complete, modern equipment; lease; in wonderful location, best center of Florence, Italy, suitable for 1 or 2 ladies; will sacrifice for $5500. Write RAINUZZO, 14 Via Vigna Nuova, Florence.

**FLATS TO LET**

BERLIN—Handsomely furnished flat, 5-7 rooms, to let at once for about 5 months; every convenience, 3 balconies. Frhr. von WECHMAR, Mommsenstr. 56. Tel. Biam. 3670.

**LANDSCAPE GARDENING**

PLANNING AND CARE OF GARDENS
Miss M. Jørgensen
Ølstykke Denmark

**LESSONS**

PARIS.—Madame Lagourgue, 6 Porte Pointdu-Jour, gives English, French lessons. Former Lycée and high school teacher.

**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

PARIS, XVI^e.—Refined French family receives paying guests in comfortable, modern home; $3 inclusive. BARONNE DE ROPP, 39 Avenue de Lamballe.

**POST WANTED**

ARCHITECT (overground technician), 33, seeks post home or abroad; best references. EUGEN BEHRINGER, Kurfürstenstr. 45, München, Germany. - Architekt sucht Stellung.

WANTED post "au pair" for my daughter, 20, well educated, in good family where maid kept (also England or France) to extend practical knowledge of housework.
Frau Berta HOFMANN, Urbach bei Schorndorf, Wtbg., Germany.-
Demandé pour ma fille, 20 ans, brevet de Lycée, place au pair dans bonne maison ayant domestiques pour se perfectionner dans le manage (Angleterre ou France).

**ROOMS TO LET**

LONDON—Pleasant Bedroom, 21/- weekly; early morning sun; excellent communications for visitors. MRS. F., 18 Disraeli Road, Putney S. W. 15.

**STAMPS FOR SALE**

BINCONE-NEUKOMM
*PHILATELIST*
Berne, Switzerland. Bahnhofplatz 7.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

**TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY**

BADEN-BADEN—Modern villa for sale in fashionable German resort in Black Forest, suitable 1-2 families; built 1929; all conveniences, 9 rooms, kitchen, 2 baths and 3 maids' rooms, large conservatory, 3 large verandas, 3 lavatories, central heating, hot and cold water, garden, place for garage; close to wood; admitted most beautiful, elevated situation; south aspect; lovely view; no rents tax; valued at $16,500; owing circumstances for $12,000, or completely furnished for $15,000; steward can be retained; no agents desired. CARL ENGEL, Villa Schönblick, Aussichtsweg 133 a, Baden-Baden, Germany.

**UPHOLSTERING AT HOME**

PARIS—Loose covers, simple upholstering, unlined curtains done in your home; English fadeless fabrics. MISS MALAN, Sèvres 496.

## FRANCE

### CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

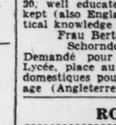
For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
*Attorney-at-Law*
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
*Many years of experience.*

### PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

Hotel
De La Bourdonnais
113, Avenue de la Bourdonnais
Tel.: Ségur 67-58 31-24 Telelg.: Hotelbour Paris.
Single Room 25 to 45 frs. With bath & W. C. from 60 frs.
Double Room 35 to 50 frs.
*EVERY COMFORT—RESTAURANT*

STUDIO
A. CALNING
24, rue Caumartin, Paris
Original creations at very reasonable prices.
FASHION ADVISER



Marcelline
*Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price*
4, RUE DU MARCHÉ ST-HONORÉ

New-York Steam Pressing
3 & 10, rue du 29 Juillet
*(Close to Rue St-Honoré)*
*Dyeing & Cleaning Ladies' Fine Garments a Specialty*

RÉAL
*HAND-MADE*
LINGERIE & BLOUSES
Very attractive prices
*Exclusive Models*
*Finest Silks*
392, RUE ST-HONORÉ

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
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LONDON 3 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS 3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 43.71
BERLIN 59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE 11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA 902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI 1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
CHICAGO 1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT 3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
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ST. LOUIS 1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY 605 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
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LOS ANGELES Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE 634 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON 1023 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9396
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries

## FRANCE

### PARIS
*(Continued)*

*You can get*
Walk-Over
SHOES
*in PARIS*
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 & 21, Bd. des Capucines
*FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED*
Just as you get them at home, Up-to-date American style.
*AAA to E*

Lucile Paris
the Hat Dept.
*is directed by*
Miss D. R. COX
NEW MODELS DAILY
*Moderate Prices*
Costume Jewellery
11, rue de Penthièvre

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
EMBROIDERIES
*Our colors guaranteed fast.*
DIRECT TO BUYER
1, rue de Richelieu

Maurice
Hairdressing Salon
*Operated by Experts—Soft Water*
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
*(Opposite St. Lazare Station)*
Tel.: Europe 39-25

DAVENPORT INN

*An American Restaurant in Paris.*
145, Boulevard Montparnasse
Prix fixe lunches and dinners 9 and 13 frs.
A la carte all day.

FINISHING EDUCATION
*Mlle. Ponton is highly recommended by Lord & Lady Sempill and others.*
Every care Good teaching
SUMMER HOLIDAY COURSE
Dancing—Sightseeing—Sports
10, rue Victor Daix, Neuilly (Paris)

LAMBERT
*SHIRTMAKER*
Best Materials and Workmanship
34, Fg Saint-Honoré
(Opposite the Elysée)
Tel.: Elysées 02-38

ROBIN RESTAURANT
DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
12, rue Grimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. FRESH VEGETABLES. CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY.
English Spoken Se Habla Espagnol

MARCEL COIFFEUR
*Waterwaving, Shampooing, Manicuring, Perfumery.*
ENGLISH SPOKEN
Tel.: Gutenberg 38-94
8, rue Boudreau
*(Very near the Opéra)*

Hotel BALTIMORE
88 bis, Avenue Kléber, 88 bis.
Every Modern Comfort. Appt. with bath & W. C. from Frs. 55. Pension from Frs. 75.
RESTAURANT

Jo's
California Inn
*Best American Food*
320, RUE ST-HONORÉ
*in the Courtyard*

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

Trill
Shoe Artist
To measure from 250 frs.
28, Place St.-Georges

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE, 205 rue St-Honoré
*HIGH-CLASS STOCKINGS*
*ANGORA UNDERWEAR*
*ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR*

Louise Simonin
SILK STOCKINGS
217 RUE ST. HONORÉ Tel. Gutenberg 50-43

PENY'S
LUNCHEONS & TEAS
3 & 16, Place de la Madeleine
Tel.: Anjou 06-75

*AU CARILLON*
TEA ROOMS
7, Avenue de l'Opéra

The Stoefler Shoe
THE BEST
18, Avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)

HENRIETTE'S
Restaurant
5, Rue Leopold Robert
(Montparnasse. Metro: Raspail)
American, English and French dishes at very moderate prices.
Closed Thursdays.

H J. HOWARD
*Stationer & Engraver*
*Private and Commercial Stationery.*
7 RUE ROY (Church St-Augustin)
Corner of 120 Bd. Haussmann
Telephone: Laborde 26-76

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

## FRANCE

### PARIS
*(Continued)*

Henry Permanent Waving
25, AVENUE RAPP
2, RUE SEDILLOT
Tel: Ségur 44-49

AU CHIEN QUI SAUTE

CHOCOLATES & CANDIES
15 Avenue de l'Opéra

*"Say It With Flowers"*
BOUGIARD
*FLORIST*
128, rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel.: Passy 86-91

### PARIS VICINITY

A. Thévenaz
*Joiner-Carpenter*
All kinds of wood work for flats, shops, churches and office installations.
74, Grande Rue Bourg-la-Reine (Seine)

## GERMANY

### BERLIN

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Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N Kastanien Allee 56
FURNITURE, *also* SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments. Gediegene, eleg Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

RESTAURANT
Guter u. billiger Mittagstisch
ZOLLERNHOF—KASINO
Unter den Linden 56
(Nähe The Christian Science Monitor Büro)
Tel. A 2 Flora 3607

### HAMBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all national and local advertisements is maintained.
FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

CONFECTIONERY
*Chocolate, Biscuits, Cocoa, Postum, etc.*
Schokoladenhaus Grimm von dem Dammtor
Grindelalle 54-58. Tel. Nordsee 4103
SCHOKOLADEN, KEKS, KAKAO, POSTUM, etc.

### MÜNCHEN

*Architects & Builders*
PAUL BÖHMER
Architekturbüro u. Bauunternehmung
München 19, Albiingerstr. 2. Tel. 61600
Ausführung von Neu- u. Umbauarbeiten jeder Art

## HOLLAND

### THE HAGUE

TAILORING
High Class Work for LADIES and GENTLEMEN
T. G. BANNING
WALDECK. Pyrmontkade 84

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

## ITALY

### FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Florence 23406 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
11 Via Magenta

Old England Stores
6 Via Vecchietti
*English and American Groceries*
*Chilprufe Hosiery, Flannels*
*Stockings and Socks*
*Sports Outfits, etc.*

CHARLES
*LADIES' HAIRDRESSER*
has transferred to Via Porta Rossa II
*Next to Palazzo Davanzati*

CARLO PIERI AND CO.
TEA ROOM
Pastry Confectionery
Specialty of Fine Cakes
15 VIA TORNABUONI

L. GALLI
*Coral, Cameos, Tortoise Shell*
*Artistic Jewelry*
LUNG ARNO CORSINI 2

SILVIO LUTI
*ARTISTIC LEATHER*
6 VIA PARIONE
Albums for Photos and Post-Cards
Desk Furnishings
Frames, Boxes, Card Cases
Very Low Prices

## NORWAY

### OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame-Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgatan 24
BOOKS—STATIONERY

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN
and children of all ages get their equipment in the leading store
Paul U. Bergström A.B.
STOCKHOLM

Shoes of Kembels Handiwork
and other well known manufacturers
Drottninggatan 74 Hötorget 13
Hornsgatan 54

Lagerson's
SHOE STORE
Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm
*Established in 1874*
Stockholm Göteborg

*"The Oldest and Largest House"*
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

SALE and EXHIBITION
of distinctive, Native, Artistic Articles in Glass, Porcelain, Pewter, Iron, etc.
NOVELTY
Artistic Ceiling Lampshades by Einar Forseth
VACKRARE VARDAGSVARA A.B.
7a Strandvägen 7a

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthorna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

LINDELLS EFTR.
*FLORISTS*
All kinds of Floral work.
Linnégatan 9-11 Tel. 72943

The Little Antique Shop
Owner: Ester Dolk
11a Riddaregatan 11a
is recommended
Gifts and Souvenirs a Speciality

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

LISA HECKSCHER
*HANDICRAFTS*
Lettering (texting) addresses
China Painted. Handwoven rugs, etc.
Linnégatan 76. Tel. 71791

BREDENBERG & CO.
KNITTED GOODS and HOSIERY
16 & 30 Hamngatan 16 & 30
54 Drottninggatan 54
7 Humlegardsgatan 7
39 Kungsgatan 39 64a Hornsgatan 64a

H. Blombergs Järnaffär
Bibliotheksgatan 1
Hardware and Cutlery
Eskilstuna Ware a Speciality.
Copper Articles.

GUSTAF ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 73380, N.2925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories, Fripp's Otto de Rose Soap

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Bollwerk 7019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15

*Couture de premier ordre*
*High class Dressmaking*
Madame
R. Scheidegger-Mosimann
Rue de l'Hôpital 3 Tél. Bollwerk 2713

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. Chr. 18.65

KARL RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes
REPAIRS

UPHOLSTERY
H. BÜTIKOFER
Manufacture of all kinds of upholstered furniture and beds.
*REPAIRS*
Opposite Kaserne Beundenfeldstrasse 57

GROCERY STORE
*COLONIAL WALTHER*
All goods of first quality are promptly delivered to your house.
"IDEAL" Soap Products.
Opposite Kornhauskeller Tel. Bw. 10.89

KOLONIALWAREN
KROPF-BALMER
FLURSTRASSE 38
TEL. CHR. 56.32

ED. MEYER V. BERGEN
*Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites*
BERNE, SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. Bw. 23.31

KÄSERMANN
*Kolonialwaren Grocery*
Aegertenstrasse 49
Tel. Chr. 35.39

All Sorts of Books obtainable from
A. FRANCKE
BUBENBERGPLATZ 8
BERNE, SWITZERLAND

PLASTERER & PAINTING BUSINESS
Hans Hächler
Waisenstrasse 26 Tel. Chr. 18.31

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE
*(Continued)*

Marie Christen
*EXCELLENT STOCKINGS*
BERN—MARKTGASSE 52

Whole Wheat BREAD
*Fruitbread*
REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
Theaterplatz 9, Berne

Gramophones and records of the best makes. 5 audition-rooms exquisitely installed.
Phonos
KRAMGASSE 54 BERN

CHARCUTERIE FINE - BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 Spitalgasse 31
Tel. Bw. 34.54

Schaerer & Co.
MARKTGASSE 63
KNIVES, FORKS & SPOONS
(Tafelgeräte)

MEYER MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE — ZURICH
*The House for Carpets and Linoleum*
Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

### GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 46.125, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 rue du Mont Blanc

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest WATCHES and JEWELRY
PLACE des BERGUES

"TENNIS HOUSE"
R. GODIO
12 Rue de Carouge (Near Rond-Point)
SPORTS GOODS
*Specialises in Repairs. Re-Stringing.*

MODES
*(HATS)*
MADAME BERTRAND
10 RUE BONIVARD

LEÇONS D'ANGLAIS
(English Lessons)
SANS INTERRUPTION PENDANT L'ÉTÉ
Madame Dunant (Hemans)
18 Conseil Général

FINAZ
CONFECTIONERY—ICE CREAM
6 Rue Bonivard (Beside the English Church)—Tel. 28,333

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
for Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

FELIX BADEL & CIE, S. A.
ELECTRICITÉ
4 Place du Molard

MAISON ROBERT
Salon de Coiffure for LADIES & GENTLEMEN
PERMANENT WAVING
Modern Haircutting a speciality
Telephone 44.503 17 Cours de Rive

BURNIER
HIGH CLASS TAILOR
31 Quai des Bergues

### INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO. Ltd.
Interlaken, Grindelwald, Wengen

### LANGENTHAL

A. ULRICH, Langenthal
*SHOES*
Noted for Quality and Fashion.
Choice delivered on request.

### LAUSANNE

AUX DOCKS
15 ST. 18 RUE HALDIMAND LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family

ARTISTIC HAND-KNITTING STUDIO
*Materials Made to Order*
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
La Mercerie 28 Tel. 23.48

## SWITZERLAND

### LAUSANNE
*(Continued)*

A L'Anémone
Petit-Chene 28
All the nicest underwear for ladies
CORSETS, GLOVES
FIRST QUALITY

### LUCERNE

MERCURE
*Stands for Quality*

You will find in all our shops a most varied assortment of CHOCOLATES, BISCUITS, CEREALS and CANNED GOODS

### NEUCHATEL

Boulangerie - Pâtisserie
Baker Pastrycook
OTTO WEBER
FAUBG. de l'HOPITAL 15
Pain de PAQUES — Tresses — Tourtes

A. BERNARD
NOUVELLES GALERIES
Rue du Bassin
Large variety of Footwear

BOOKSELLERS STATIONERS
Delachaux & Niestle, S.A.
Rue de l'Hôpital

### ST. GALLEN

*Vegetables Conserves Primeurs*
H. ROHNER
MARKTPLATZ 4

### ZURICH

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse 2
Zurich 1

Beurer
*High Class Footwear*
Bellevueplatz Paradeplatz

OTHMAR GURTNER
adv. counsel, gets the kick out of fighting sales resistances. Phone 21'062.
Hadiaubstrasse 52, ZURICH.

"GOLDEN RULE" Business
Ed. Angst,
unt. Mühlesteg 2. Tel. 38829
Reproducing, printing, all office work. Office supplies and machines.

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
*TEA-ROOM*
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

CHEMISERIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Made to measure if desired.
Ties of own make.
G. WERREN
Plattenstrasse 50, Zurich. Tel. 44.543

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN

133 LONGMARKET STREET
*Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department*
"VANITY FAYRE."
*Ladies' High Class*
*Hair-dressing Establishment*
WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results.
*Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants.*
Tel. 249 Cen.

### DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
*HOME FURNISHERS*
513-515 WEST ST. Phone 3299 Central

HOTEL LOUIS
*Right on Beach Front*
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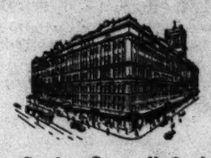

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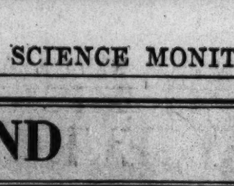

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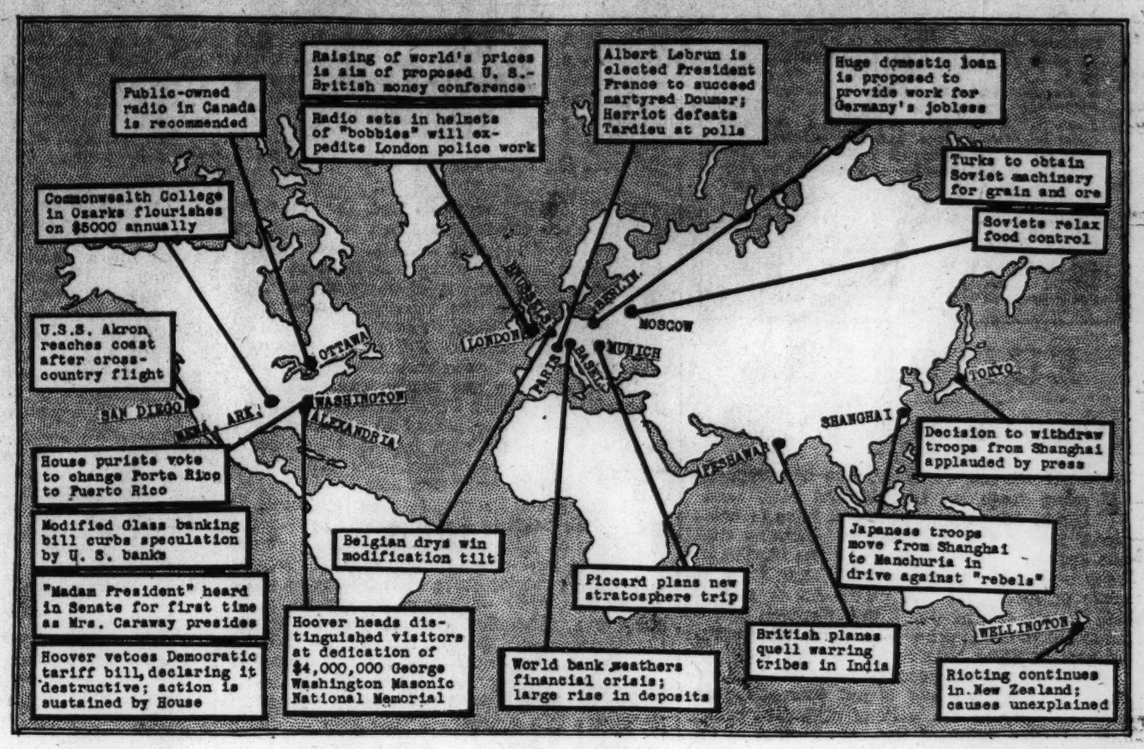
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Public-owned radio in Canada is recommended
Raising of world's prices is aim of proposed U. S.-British money conference
Radio sets in helmets of "bobbies" will expedite London police work
Albert Lebrun is elected President France to succeed martyred Doumer; Herriot defeats Tardieu at polls
Huge domestic loan is proposed to provide work for Germany's jobless
Turks to obtain Soviet machinery for grain and ore
Soviets relax food control
Commonwealth College in Ozarks flourishes on $5000 annually
U.S.S. Akron reaches coast after cross-country flight
House purists vote to change Porto Rico to Puerto Rico
Modified Glass banking bill curbs speculation by U. S. banks
"Madam President" heard in Senate for first time as Mrs. Caraway presides
Hoover vetoes Democratic tariff bill, declaring it destructive; action is sustained by House
Hoover heads distinguished visitors at dedication of $4,000,000 George Washington Masonic National Memorial
Belgian drys win modification tilt
Piccard plans new stratosphere trip
World bank weathers financial crisis; large rise in deposits
British planes quell warring tribes in India
Japanese troops move from Shanghai to Manchuria in drive against "rebels"
Decision to withdraw troops from Shanghai applauded by press
Rioting continues in New Zealand; causes unexplained
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
ALEXANDRIA
SAN DIEGO
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
MUNICH
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
PESHAWAR
WELLINGTON

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## All Nature

### Solomon's Seal
*(Polygonatum biflorum)*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Where:** Wooded hillsides from New Brunswick to Florida and west to the Rocky Mountains.

**Distinguishing features:** Flowers tubular, greenish or yellowish, pendulous, borne in pairs; berry globular, blue or black; leaves pale beneath, generally smooth except for the lance-oblong ones, which are nearly sessil and commonly minutely covered with soft and downy hairs.

Gracing shady woodlands and grassy banks with its gently curved spires, Solomon's seal swings its tiny paired bells to early May breezes. Usually possessing about a dozen oval, gray, oblong-lanceolate leaves, the plants have short flower stems which are beneath nearly every leaf and divide into two branches, each of which carries a narrowly cylindric flower, appearing more like a bud than a blossom. Rarely one finds specimens having three flowers to a cluster. Bumblebees, ants and a whole host of crawling insects poke their noses inside these inconspicuous flowers to drink their fill of nectar, and in so doing pollenate the plants.

Occasionally, in our tramps afield, we come upon a gigantic variety, often six to eight feet high, in rich mountain woods. This is the Great Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum commutatum*. In this species the flowers are in clusters of two to eight. As one can readily see, these early spring bell ringers are extremely variable in size.

But where does the "Solomon's seal" enter in? For our answer we must dig up a root. At intervals of about one inch we find round scars, each of which testifies to the fact that in former years there arose from this spot a leafy stalk. Just as by counting the rings in the stump of a tree we can tell its age, so by counting the number of root-scars we can tell how many birthdays or summers this plant has celebrated. Early botanists saw a fancied resemblance to the waxen impression of a seal, and as the seal of King Solomon was supposedly possessed of magical powers, according to ancient legends, the plant was so named. The fruit is at first a green berry covered with a powder, but later it turns into a small blue-black sphere much like a small Concord grape.

## What They Say

### A Society Racket

"It is incredible that the wets can think of making out that there is more drinking under prohibition. All the drinking we hear so much about is a society racket, more or less, and a lot of it is just mere propaganda."—*A. N. Marquis, publisher "Who's Who in America."*

### Woman

"Since woman has become humanity's helpmeet and is no longer satisfied in being merely the 'side issue' of some Adam, those least prone toward having her enter the untraveled path of a career are often among the first to reap the benefits of her higher attainments."—*Claudia C. Sample.*

### Taxation

"You cannot impose taxes on one industry and let another go free without distributing the competitive struggle for the consumer's dollar."—*George M. Graham, automobile executive.*

### Gangster's Incomes

"We find the Federal Government humbly taking, in income taxes, a 'cut' in the profits of crime."—*Ex-Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio.*

## The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

BUT on therefore gladness that hath always favor before God, and is acceptable unto Him, and delight thyself in it; for every man that is glad doeth the things that are good, and thinketh good thoughts, despising grief.
—WALTER PATER.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Raise, rise** (M. B. C., who says: "It has been my understanding—and I believe I saw it substantiated in your paper—that to say 'raise in salary' was merely a colloquialism and therefore not good English; that 'rise in salary' is more nearly correct, and 'advance in salary' still better")—You are correct in regarding "raise in salary" as poor English. There is, however, little choice between the last two except, perhaps, that everyone would understand an "advance" or an "increase" in salary, while some, in view of the rather wide colloquial use of "raise," might be suspicious of "rise."

**Adult** (L. M. M.)—The second syllable carries the accent, *a-dult'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *u* short as in *up*).

**Restaurant** (L. M. M.)—Preferably *res'-to-rant* (*e* short as in *get*, *o* "quick-long" as in *obey*, *a* clipped as in *account*). Avoid *res'-ter-ant* and *res'-trunt*.

**Theater** (L. M. M.)—*The'-a-ter* (first *e* long as in *key*, *a* as in *sofa*, second *e* as in *maker*). *The-ay'-ter* is regarded as obsolete or dialectical.

**"Someone's else"** or **"someone else's"** (H. A. P.)—In the discussion of "else" in Webster's New International Dictionary there is this note:

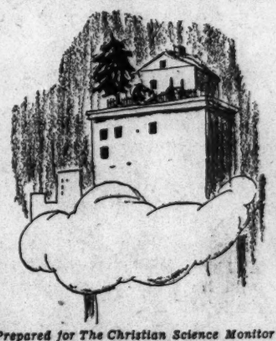
When used with the pronominal expressions *anybody, everybody, some one*, etc., in the genitive construction, *else* usually takes the genitive inflection; as in somebody *else's*; no one *else's*.

After separating your "some" and "one," which Webster still insists upon, add the apostrophe and *s* to "else," *some one else's*.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## Worth Knowing

MANHATTAN ROCK GARDEN



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

The popularity of rock gardens is well attested by an especially attractive one which has been built in the "yard" adjoining a penthouse on the seventeenth floor of a building in New York. The garden is a complete one and is adorned with hundreds of flowering plants and shrubs and a large cherry tree.

## Brevities

**Atlanta Constitution:** Anyway, we must give the radio credit for one thing: It shortened the period of the average "popular" song.

**Pathfinder:** Trisecting the angle may be pretty difficult, but most any drug store chef can carve a pie into six quarters.

**Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:** Three-cent postage is going to give a lot of poor correspondents a good excuse.

**Los Angeles Times:** The big fellows get to the top. This is especially true of strawberries in a box.

## In Lighter Vein

### Few and Far Between

He was warning a little neighbor about being careful crossing streets.

"Oh, don't worry," the child assured, "I always wait for the empty space to come by."—*Parents' Magazine.*

### Retort Courteous

Husband: "Going to the club meeting, eh? To show your new furs?"

Wife: "No, dear. To show everybody what a generous hubby I've got."—*Jokesmith.*

### Better

"You know you'll never have your name inscribed in the Hall of Fame."

"Perhaps not. But I'd rather have people asking why it isn't there than why it is."—*Toronto Globe.*

Smith's Weekly, Sydney

Pharaoh (to Pyramid builder): "The wife says she'd like it moved a little more to the left."

### Every Man for Himself

A street musician was recently at Aberdeen. He whistled all through the Granite City without getting a single copper. As he passed the last door he turned to an old native who sat sunning himself on a low dike.

"Man," said he, "I havena got a copper in the hale toon."

"Na, I'm no' thinking ye wad. Ye see, we doe a' oor ain whistling here."—*Montreal Star.*

### Ads of Olden Days

The late C. E. Montague, in *Fiery Particles*, tells of the advertising man who used Shakespeare to advertise everything under the sun. "Let me have men about me that are fat" (Froud's Fast Filling Breakfast Food); "Not china dishes, but very good dishes" (Wild's War Saving Dinner Stoneware); "Tell me, where is fancy bred?" (for a Viennese baker).

The London *Observer* quotes the bard on the automobile:

"Whence is this knocking?" ("Macbeth," II, 2).

"Will this gear ne'er be mended?" ("Troilus and Cressida," I, 1).

"Thou hast wore out thy pump" ("Romeo and Juliet, II, 4).

"How the wheel becomes it!" ("Hamlet," IV, 5).

"And here an engine fit for my proceeding" ("Two Gentlemen of Verona," III, 1).

"You shall see how I handle her" ("Measure for Measure," V, 1).

"To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first" ("Henry VIII," I, 1).

"O most wicked speed!" ("Hamlet," I, 2).

"How dost thou know that constable?" ("Measure for Measure," II, 1).

"This Lapwing runs away with the Shell!" ("Hamlet," V, 2).

"Give me Swift for transportation" ("Troilus and Cressida," III. 2).

"Which of you know Ford of this town?" ("Merry Wives of Windsor," I, 3).—*Christian Advocate.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Overcoming

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Syracuse, N. Y.

BOBBY, aged eight, seemed disturbed because, as was pointed out to him, he was harboring unkind thoughts toward a neighbor who had often interfered, in a not too pleasant manner, with his activities. He was shown that he should try to express all the kindness and consideration he could toward this neighbor and the feeling of resentment would leave him.

Not long after a snowplow, going through the street after a heavy snowstorm, deposited a large mound of frozen snow directly in the entrance of the driveway of this particular neighbor. In a very few minutes Bobby was seen, mounted on top of this huge pile of snow—much taller than he is—manfully attacking it with his snow shovel.

Mother, who knew of the seeming misunderstanding of little boys held by the neighbor, called from the window that perhaps he had better keep away, but in a surprised tone he informed her that he was trying to be helpful and kind, and kept diligently at his task.

When Mr. Neighbor arrived home in his car the driveway was still blocked, but a little neighbor lad was making great progress toward opening it up, and it was truly amazing to see that solid pile of frozen snow disappear from that driveway.

About an hour later Bobby entered his home with shining eyes and jingling pocket. He exclaimed: "You see, Mother, love gets love! I was going to charge a nickel if they wanted to pay me, but they came out and gave me a quarter!" All sense of resentment had vanished.

Mother felt that she had received a big lesson in overcoming evil with good.

## Do You Know That—

*(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)*

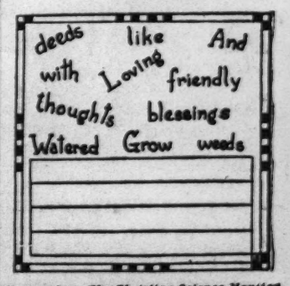
**Eleven of the past Presidents of the United States have been affiliated with the Masonic order?**

**San Francisco has 40 telephones for each 100 inhabitants?**

**Massachusetts began to issue paper money in 1690?**

**A millimeter is 1000th of a meter?**

## Verse Puzzle




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

How good are you at making little rhymes or verses? Here are a number of words which should be placed in their proper places in the spaces, so as to make a four-line verse. The capital letters will help you to start the lines.

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Maxim Puzzle: "Slow and steady wins the race."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



*Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor*

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# EDITORIALS

## Time to Hold Crime in Check

FROM all the world a surge of sympathy pours forth for Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. Accompanying it is a wave of emotional horror and vengeance, demanding that the abductors and murderers of the Lindbergh baby be captured and punished. And there is some prospect that this movement of feeling will deepen and harden into a national determination to check crime in general. America is aroused as never before.

Especially are imprecations hurled at gangdom. But so far proof is not complete that this outrage was the work of organized criminals. It has many of the appearances of an act of maniacal depravity or insane envy. Certainly organized crime is a great evil and no effort should be spared to end its depredations regardless of whether it was involved in the present case. But no good is achieved by unduly magnifying evil's mystery and might. Indeed, the effect often is merely to enhance a sense of helpless fear and apathy.

Gangsters do not rule America. But at the same time it will be well for Americans to recognize that this crime which has so stirred them may be an excrescence of a lawlessness matched by no other "civilized" country. It might have occurred anywhere, but nowhere would it have fitted so naturally into a background of criminality. Present indignation should be directed toward transforming that background.

It is necessary to apprehend and punish individual agents of crime. But it is even more necessary to eradicate the causes of crime. Removal of social and economic injustices will help. Amelioration of crime-breeding environments will help. Court reforms, improvement of police efforts, betterment of prisons, changes in laws—all will help. But underneath and behind such measures must be a correction of the wrong thinking which is the ultimate cause of crime, whether operating through maniacs or gangs. Often the bitterness and intemperance of mass opinion find outlet in the criminal acts of individuals.

Crime is usually an expression of hatred, lust or greed. It is a weed which flourishes most in a hotbed of materialism. And it can be checked best not by cutting off its noxious blossoms, but by attacking the roots. Every effort of a citizenry to turn toward spiritual satisfactions, to promote kindliness, purity and unselfishness, helps to hold crime in check.

There is need to do everything possible to apprehend and restrain those who are the instruments of crime. There is even more need to correct the conditions which produce crime. And, most of all, there is need to search the dark recesses of national thought and root out evils which find expression in a criminality of which the Lindbergh case is only an extreme example. And any crime-control movement which it may impel might well begin by putting new emphasis on self-control, honesty and genuine religion.

## A Philippines Policy

FOR several years idealists who used to favor Philippine independence have been changing their position. Formerly, arguing from the basis of self-determination, they could not see why the Filipinos should be denied their freedom when the whole tendency of international relations encouraged national aspirations. But the facts of the case have now persuaded many of them to seek a position grounded in the responsibility of trusteeship.

In the old days "trusteeship" was a fancy word which cloaked bare-faced exploitation in the interest of the trustees. The duty was euphemistically called "the white man's burden." Came the idea of the mandate, which, in the apt phrase of Prof. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard, in his new book, "The Spirit of World Politics," is "a colony with an international conscience." The last two words explain the transformation in the idealist's approach. As Professor Hocking further points out, the mandate idea has made headway even in straight-cut colonial areas, where it has modified the conduct of the colonial power.

This new tenet of trusteeship has a peculiar application to the Philippines. For the result of the American connection has been to tie the islands to the United States with an economic bond which if released by any other process than by a steady course of preparation would leave the islands economically adrift. The reason lies in the free trade relation, as the result of which the ratio of American takings of Filipino products has risen from 15 per cent in 1899 to 79.5 per cent in 1930.

If the political connection were severed, Filipino products, such as sugar and coconut oil, would be subject to the usual American tariff schedule, which would necessitate either the diversion to other markets of much of this trade, or the loss of it. Since the enlarged commerce of the islands has been created by the American demand, and fostered within the American tariff wall, the latter eventually is the more probable outcome.

It is a paradoxical situation. American policy has been directed toward the upbuilding of Philippine self-government. In the political sphere, the islands have marched steadily toward this goal. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg says that the degree of self-government has reached 98 per cent. Yet side by side with this development the growth of economic bonds has made for the solidification rather than the disentangling of the American connection. This was certainly not a conscious aim, but it has been achieved, and it must be the governing factor of responsible statesmanship toward this problem.

## ". . . And Down the Other Side"

FIFTY-EIGHT years out from the Clydeside city of Greenock, the former United States coast guard cutter Bear is going to sea again. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd has just bought her from the city of Oakland, Calif., to take another expedition into the antarctic.

For forty years, Eskimos north of Bering Sea watched Capt. Michael Healy's "fire canoe" slosh over the ice-lipped horizon on her annual arctic treks. Then one season came the new Diesel-electric cutter Northland. Little moon-faced people in fur stared in stolid silence. Capt. Claude S. Cochran heaved a sentimental sigh. "'The Bear went over the mountain . . .'," the Eskimos were told.

The discarded barkentine was presented to the city of Oakland and fitted out as a floating museum. As a coast guard vessel policing the Bering Sea seal fisheries, the Bear logged more than 1,000,000 miles. In her foaming wake trailed the story of her career as postman, clergyman, judge and jury for Eskimos within the arctic circle. Daring rescues are written into her log. She won fame for the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and his party in bleak Ellesmere Land. Although frequently overtaken by winter and squeezed in the grip of arctic ice, the Bear always wriggled safely out. Built as a sealer, she ground polar ice fields under her heavy paw.

Just when it appeared that the career of the Bear would end as a floating museum in the Oakland Estuary, came the announcement of Admiral Byrd's impending expedition. Apparently the Bear has just been hibernating. The song is not ended. For be it recalled that: "The bear went over the mountain, and down the other side!" With half a century of arctic service already inscribed in her log, the Bear seems likely to add still further laurels in an expedition bound for "the other side" of the world.

## They'll Be Growing, Jock

SOMEWHERE in one of his books Scott says: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." The advice is good. It is equally good when applied to vegetables. By planting vegetables, unemployed men and women during the period of readjustment are raising enough garden produce for their summer requirements and in some cases a surplus to carry them through the winter. Even part-time employees, particularly of lumber concerns in the United States, have their "subsistence gardens," which are yielding excellent results.

Nor is the idea of "subsistence gardens" unknown in other countries. Germany is pushing it. Likewise New Zealand, where the Government contemplates establishing a system of rural allotments.

The advantages of such a plan are obvious. Not only does it provide food for the needy, but it helps them to maintain their self-reliance and places them beyond the necessity of turning to relief funds for assistance. Moreover, it gives them something to do. And it is a fact not too widely appreciated that many self-respecting workers temporarily out of a job would rather utilize their time at such a task than drift into the condition of hopelessness which all too frequently attends enforced idleness. Why, then, is the plan not carried out to a still greater extent? Because many people, bred in the city, often lack the knowledge necessary for the growing of vegetables.

Governments, municipalities and communities in various countries are providing land, and in some instances equipment and seed. Even private citizens are parceling out estates in an endeavor to help the unemployed support themselves. No effort is spared to provide the wherewithal. In some states experts are available for advice when it is wanted. But a basic knowledge is often needed by those who would otherwise readily go into the raising of garden crops. How to provide it? Germany offers a way out. There a proposal has been made for an eight weeks' course in vegetable growing for the unemployed. Could not this plan be extended to other countries? A simple course in vegetable growing would mean self-respecting employment for thousands of men who, for want of a better occupation, are now obliged to walk the streets.

## What's in a Name?

THERE is not much in the nature of objects of fine art that makes brilliant news. The intrinsic qualities of such things may be invaluable, but they never warrant the prominence of the front page. They concern only a few deeply.

If a new symphony were written combining the vigor of Beethoven's Third, Fifth and Ninth, it would be reviewed as usual in the half column allotted to such events on page three or four. However, should some student discover that the Fifth had really not been written by the master, but by one of his students, then presto!—front page news. That discovery might require a revaluation, a change in estimates. The very foundations of good taste would be shaken. The recent change in the label on the Boston Museum of Fine Arts' portrait of Philip IV of Spain is a recognition of such a discovery.

In the world of pictures such news comes often. It is only in the last half century that the art and science of attribution has emerged. The Morellis and Berensons have made convenient lists ascribing this to Giorgione, that to Lorenzo di Credi, this to a disciple of Giotto, that to an unknown Mantuan. The technique is expert though not infallible. Their assiduity has been of inestimable help to scholars and students. The picture mart has benefited in turn.

The laws of supply and demand, the effect of rarity upon prices and purchases, is better known to economists than to critics. The latter fuss about with requisites of form and pictorial organization and color relations. Their job is exclusive and detached until it crosses ways with tradesmen. The critic is absorbed in Botticelli's line; the market is interested in the fact that Botticelli and not some student made the line. The name, Botticelli, is gilt edge. The unknown disciple rates low.

The portrayal of Philip IV remains the very same even after the label under it has had the two words "Studio of" prefixed to the erstwhile "Velásquez." Yet the appearance of two words produces a hurricane in the art world. Philip is really none the worse for the excitement. But the market is concerned.

To one looking hard and with deep contemplation at the visage of Philip, after the news had flashed, he seemed as pallid and pathetic as ever. His face was painted just as structurally, his bulging, dewy eyes were as real. The Boston Museum, despite the ostensibly excruciating change in the label, still thinks well enough of the "Studio of Velásquez" to give the portrait first place in its largest gallery.

Perhaps after the era of too fervid attribution passes and we acquire a natural good taste by looking at the pictures and not the labels, these rousing revelations and hoaxes will not be allowed to disturb the serenity of our artistic faith.

## Reckless Prophets

THE alarums and excursions which have heralded each new phase of the world's economic difficulty seem in some quarters too likely to give place to premature and extravagant rejoicings over the first signs of recovery. What is needed above all things now is a level-headed appreciation of the facts—whether these contain distressing elements, for which a remedy is to be found, or cheering elements, which should not lull us into complaisance.

Prophets of gloom have made things worse in the last two years. Since the first panic utterances of the autumn of 1929, there have been many occasions when no words were thought too black to describe the ruin which was declared to be sweeping upon the United States. In the same way, in the case of Great Britain last summer, men who are not usually pessimists began with one accord to speak of the approaching doom of British credit and commerce. It is necessary to comment as to the extravagance of the language of disaster. No one denies that the dangers were large, but it is already evident that their exaggeration spread timidity and encouraged the banditry of the speculator.

And it is important today to remember that any sudden reaction to the opposite extreme may be no less mischievous. We must keep our heads in times of recovery no less than in times of depression.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the position in Great Britain has taken a turn for the better. Great Britain deserves the fullest recognition for the achievement of balancing her budget, collecting her taxes, paying off debt, stabilizing the pound, and apparently checking the adverse balance in her trade. Her publicists are fully justified in notifying these facts to the world.

But both in Britain and elsewhere the prophets have not been content to declare these improved conditions. They have gone far beyond them, and have used language about the return of prosperity as unwarranted in its extravagance as were those forecasts which, six months ago, declared nothing but disaster loomed ahead. "The Nation Continues Its Prosperity March," is the headline in one much-read popular paper. "From Success to Success" is the milder caption in another.

Unreasoning elation may be as mischievous as unreasoning dejection. It would betray a lamentable lack of equipoise to suppose that the nations can at one bound recover their full prosperity. The recovery is likely to be gradual, and since the difficulty has been world-wide, it is likely to end only after concerted action. Great Britain has made an immense and a praiseworthy effort, and she is already reaping the reward in a restoration of that confidence in her powers which was the first essential to revival. But the fact remains that she still has more than 2,500,000 unemployed, and that until her foreign markets become sounder her recovery cannot be more than partial.

And similarly with other nations. The United States, Germany and France are strenuously fighting the enemy of unemployment. That alone may lead to results. But it is doubtful whether it will be enough. All are perplexed by problems of debts, currency and mutual trade—and these are international problems. Hopefulness in such a situation is good, but the word "hope" is meaningless unless it is coupled with faith in the guidance of a Higher Power directing human purpose in the removal of obstacles.

Concerted effort—national and international—lies ahead, and the happy outcome which in the course of time must follow will be a consequence.

## Editorial Notes

Rubber shoe soles which sell in some countries for three cents a pair are reported to be an important by-product of discarded automobile tires. Perhaps the mathematician who says the average cost of tires to motorists in the United States is 59 cents per 1000 miles will now figure out the mileage costs for pedestrians shod with material made from the jaded automobile rubber.

The word "no" has been selected by a group of intellectuals as the most useful word in the English language, but isn't it just possible they should have spelled it "know," for it takes the "know" to tell when to say "no."

Flower gardens around small-town post office buildings have been banned. Does the average congressman hold the opinion that his postmasters would be better employed making political hay?

It may seem strange, but if Congress would get together all on one side, that of economy, it might balance the budget.

## Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

STRANGE is the situation of France. She is criticized as perhaps no other country has been criticized. One thinks of the pre-war Germany that was looked upon in diplomatic circles as a potential disturber of the peace. Now France is not regarded as a prospective disturber of the peace, but it is regarded as an obstacle to peace. That it should be abused by German newspapers, that Herr Hitler should hold it to be an enemy, that the German Government, more politely, should press its claims against France and should feel that France is stubborn, is natural enough despite all the concessions that France has made. That Italy, in the new Europe which is still in flux, should reveal itself in political opposition to France, is not surprising. Russia, of course, cannot be considered in its present state as the friend of any other country.

But it is more astonishing that, after France has spent such pains on building up its position in central Europe, even the Little Entente often appears doubtfully and half-heartedly pro-French, while the other Danubian countries lean to Germany or to Italy. There have been complaints lately, in some of the French papers, that Poland, considering itself insufficiently supported by France, is perhaps not to be relied on. The proposal, sponsored by France, of a Danubian Economic Federation, was in part an attempt to keep a political clientèle that is drifting away.

* * *

The Disarmament Conference at Geneva has shown that the Scandinavian countries and Spain are hardly in accord with French policy. The French plan for an international army, for guarantees of security, and for sanctions, was coldly received; and both Great Britain and the United States took up attitudes that are not reconcilable with the French attitude.

I confess that when I read the American and the British press I am frequently astounded at the attacks on France. That, on a particular matter, there should be articles against the French viewpoint, is not in itself important. I have myself, occasionally but consistently, ever since 1919, argued against certain aspects of French policy, and with all my friendship for France I shall doubtless continue to do so. But I have always, I trust, written in the friendliest fashion, and have earned my right to express disagreement. It is not this kind of independence which is shocking. What is shocking is a general condemnation of France, which goes far beyond the bounds of legitimate political discussion. It seems to be taken for granted in some quarters that everything France does is selfish, obstructive, and mischievous.

I pick up a high-class English review and I find that it does not condescend to argue against the French standpoint on armaments, reparations, gold and finances, and does not trouble to point out the weak places in various French schemes, but simply assumes, as a matter of course, that France is wrong. There is growing up a widespread sentiment that France must be wrong, and not only wrong, but perversely wrong. There is a tendency to indulge in abuse. There is a violent campaign against France. The man in the street is being taught to be anti-French. France is the scapegoat. France is held responsible for economic disturbances, and may shortly be held responsible for seismic disturbances.

* * *

Now surely this is extremely unfortunate. Surely it is extremely unfair. We may differ with France on many subjects, but we should not lose sight of the fact that the French have a genuine case. The habit of singling out countries for special animadversion is deeply regrettable. That France should be singled out is the more curious in that French foreign policy, for seven years, was guided by Aristide Briand, who was almost universally praised as a peacemaker. It is useless to pretend that he was thwarted by other ministers. It does not happen to be true. On the contrary, he was treated with extraordinary complacency by governments whose members had affiliations with the Nationalists.

Let it be remembered that the chief work of M. Briand was accomplished under the Premierships of Raymond Poincaré, Pierre Laval, and André Tardieu. They did not oppose the policy of Locarno. They accepted the Young plan. They carried out the evacuation of Rhineland. They approved the Kellogg pact. They indorsed the project of European union. They stood by him in his efforts to effect rapprochements. Had it not been so, M. Briand was free to resign, and under any system of cabinet responsibility would have been bound to resign.

In a remarkable book, which I have just been reading, "War Again Tomorrow," by Ludwig Bauer, of the National Basler Zeitung, I find an admirable defense of France. This does not mean that France is necessarily right, but only that France has some reason for thinking itself right. He declares that "here is a great nation, the most balanced nation in the world, and the one that possesses the greatest moral as well as material reserves, and this nation wants peace from the bottom of its heart; yes, even its wildest chauvinists desire peace, for they know very well that France has nothing to gain and everything to lose in a war." Dr. Bauer adds that not only in aim, but in essence, the Frenchman today is no militarist—he is not fond of lining up and forming fours, surrendering his personality, and submitting to discipline, and he looks upon his army as a necessary evil. But France, just because it craves for tranquillity, and because it believes that its tranquillity is in danger, wants to strengthen the League of Nations. It asks for coöperation, but it believes—not without cause—that the world order established in 1919, not by France alone but by the allies, is threatened, and that any upheaval would mean war. The treaties of 1919 may have been foolish—many Frenchmen think them so—but to alter them would entail great risks. France, therefore, cannot afford to weaken itself.

* * *

The trouble is that, as Dr. Bauer points out, this static position is at odds with reality, is at odds with the future. France is conscious of the tragic fact that dynamic forces are pressing against the present European structure. It is aware that the treaties cannot endure forever, but it is alarmed at the prospect of their collapse. It has been properly repeated that France stands for the status quo, because the upsetting of the status quo would have incalculable consequences. The French are cautious, logical, legalistic, and their character makes them insist on the respect of signatures. What is the alternative? The alternative may be the defeat of all that the French hold dear.

I should like to quote once more from Dr. Bauer, for what he says is extremely pertinent. "Mechanization, the tendency to a common level, sensationalism and vulgarity, these things that are characteristic of our times, are inimical to all that France stands for. The Frenchman is given to chatting and to chiseling his words; now the thing is to telephone and dictate. The Frenchman expands under the warmth of society, and today we are deafened by a din of music the purpose of which is to conceal spiritual emptiness. The Frenchman has a passion for the hand-made product. He lives in the past. He treasures and cherishes personality. He does his work calmly and peaceably. He has the wise man's skepticism." I have greatly abbreviated the passage, but enough remains to indicate that in many respects the French are solitary figures in the modern world.

Dr. Bauer is not without scorn for this hopeless attempt to live under a glass case, but at least he understands the French sentiment. We should all endeavor to understand it, even though it results in what we consider aberrations. Nor should it be overlooked that the French, in seeking a way of escape from the dilemma, have put forth propositions which, if they were practicable, would relieve the perilous obsession of frontiers. The Kellogg pact, whole-heartedly accepted, the pan-European proposals, even the plan for a Central European Economic Union, and an International Army (to which there are grave objections) are all noble attempts to reduce the obsession of frontiers, and to give to France the tranquillity and the right to live its traditional life in its own way which it most needs.

France is to be criticized, as all nations are to be criticized; France may often be mistaken, as all nations are mistaken; France may, through no fault of its own, be at odds with realities and at odds with the future; but I, who have often deprecated French policy, think it necessary to put in this plea for the cessation of foolish abuse, and for fresh efforts toward a sympathetic understanding.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### The First Phonograph

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago there appeared in the Monitor an extract from George S. Bryan's book, "Edison, the Man and His Work," under the heading, "The World's First Phonograph." In one sentence quoted by you from this book, the author says with reference to this first phonograph, "Today it is carefully preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London." This statement contains two inaccuracies which require correction.

In the first case, as every visitor to the Victoria and Albert Museum knows, this museum is for applied art only, containing collections of the world's decorative and ornamental art as well as a large library on this subject. The proper place for the phonograph, therefore, could be only the Science Museum, which is situated close to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Now, a visit I made some time ago to the Science Museum, for the express purpose of ascertaining whether I was correct in my conclusion, revealed a second mistake, for, although there is an exhibit of this phonograph, it is a copy of the original, which latter was returned to America "out of courtesy to the inventor." On further inquiry made in writing to the director of the Science Museum, a reply was received stating "that the original Edison phonograph was returned to Mr. T. A. Edison at his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., in the year 1928," but it was said "no information concerning the present location of this phonograph" was available.

Perhaps an American reader may be able to give us this information.

RUDOLPH O. GERCKE.

London, Eng.

### Federal Salaries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Notwithstanding all that is written or said to the contrary, a general reduction of federal salaries, or compulsory furloughs without pay, or any plan equivalent thereto, would be inequitable. Such action on the part of Congress would be no less than official recognition that the bottom has dropped out of everything, that this Government lacks the very confidence it is holding up to the world as a remedy for present conditions. The facts, however, on which the federal employee bases his case are the following:

To point to the reduction of industrial salaries as an example is a most unfair comparison, so utterly different is and has been the situation with the federal employee. It is a matter of common knowledge that during the years of prosperity federal employees were deplorably underpaid, and even now are far from overpaid. During these long years, when the business world was paying its employees salaries commensurate with the prosperity of the times, federal employees, for the most part, were riding the seas of economic stress for no other reason than that they could not get the measure of congressional recognition to which they were manifestly entitled. Who then would champion their cause? Who, save a precious few, would raise even a voice in their behalf? The press, quite generally, was absorbed in big business and had little time to think about the interests of the federal employee. What little gain he has ever made—and it has been very little—has been the result of years of hard-wrought legislation.

Everybody knows that the federal employee's salary, unlike those in the commercial field, is not responsive to changes in business conditions. If business conditions should greatly improve tomorrow, who would think of raising his salary, or, if reduced, who would think of restoring him to his former position?

In the years of prosperity thousands were leaving the federal service to accept lucrative positions in other fields, and many more would not consider entering the service, so low was the salary scale. It may in truth be said that this wide margin between commercial and federal salaries, by which the public treasury has benefited, has been the equivalent of what would otherwise have been taxation from other sources. In other words, the federal employee might thus be considered as having borne more than his share of the burden of taxation. Now, when the cry is for more revenue, why should he be reduced in salary or furloughed without pay and thus be forced to bear a double burden?

A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE.

New York.

### Court Delays a Factor in Crime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We wonder why we have lynchings, murders, attacks on women, hijacking, kidnapings all over this fair land.

Well, let a common citizen say once more that 90 per cent of it is due to delay in executing our laws, and to delays and privileges extended convicted criminals in the courts of the land.

If our laws were administered promptly, and their judgments administered promptly for five years, we would have a very different country—many crimes of every variety would diminish if the criminally inclined knew that a quick and severe administration of the courts and their verdicts would be relentlessly imposed upon all alike and without equivocation or delay.

If the papers of the country would do more editorial work along the line for better and prompter law enforcement instead of wasting their efforts on "wet" propaganda, they would do themselves and their country a very great good.

T. Y. HILL.

Llano, Texas.